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PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM POST

TWELVE PAGES

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NASSER'S spy drama has swept the picketing of the Egyptian vessel Cleopatra in New York off the front page of the Cairo newspapers, and it must be supposed that this is one of the main reasons for the publication of this pigmarole at the present time.

Whether or not the New York Court rules that the picketing is legal, and however the episode ends, it will have suffered to warn Nasser that not everybody subscribes to the blind-eye policy pursued by Mr. Hammarskjold. It is understood now that some such action as the delaying of the Egyptian ship has been contemplated for a considerable time past by the New York Seamen's organizations. The ships were postponed again and again in the hope that the U.N. would find some solution more satisfying than counter-boycott.

For the first few days, the Cairo press ignored the picketing of the Cleopatra. Then reports appeared declaring the seamen's action the result of an "Israel conspiracy." Then, promptly, its place was taken by a bigger and better conspiracy, involving a childish plot to poison Nasser with the aid of a Greek waiter working in a restaurant, apparently on the off-chance that the Egyptian President might decide to go there or order a banquet there on some occasion. One interpretation of this tale is that Nasser feels it to be a slight to his importance in the Arab world that no attempt has been made on his life, where his rivals in Iraq and Jordan have had several narrow escapes. Either to make the story appear more credible by the addition of circumstantial detail, or for whatever reason, a whole background of Israel spy activities have been "revealed" at the same time.

Unfortunately there is no doubt that many arrests have been carried out, and five of the persons concerned are to be charged with capital crimes. But while it is easy to victimize a few hapless Egyptian residents for a show trial, nobody outside Egypt is likely to believe that the head of a big Jewish hospital helped a poisoning attempt. Israel is familiar with the inept espionage carried out by frightened infiltrators, and the false and fabricated reports by Egyptian intelligence officers left behind in Sinai and the Gaza Strip by the fleeing Egyptian forces. Nobody will credit that higher echelons of the same service penetrated all Israel sources of information these years ago and turned them to their own purposes — if only because the volatile Egyptians could never have kept such a secret so long.

Nasser is still at the best making speeches about "genocide," he can harness fanatical crowds, and he can still draw crowds in New Delhi or in Cairo. But there is no interest in either the standards of living, nor in Arab unity and solidarity. Israel has not been destroyed on the field of battle. It is odd, in short, a doubt were to arise in Egyptian minds whether the boycott weapon that seems to be working so smoothly is going to boomerang, then any trials with a row of foreigners fizzling for their lives against a rigged tribunal may indeed be the only distraction that will serve Nasser at home.

Not Me!

I'm head to foot or tongue.
At the groom's I broke an engagement
Because I found on getting "His Master's Voice"
That will be the little with the red collar. Why?
What a question! His Master's is the only oil in the country refined by the modern American CIO process.

U.S. Asks League To Delay Counter-Strike

The U.S. Ambassador to Cairo, Mr. Frederick Reinhardt, has asked Arab League member states to withhold any sanctions against U.S. shipping until the U.S. Federal Court has concluded its hearings of the Cleopatra case. The hearing opened in New York later yesterday.

This was announced by a spokesman of the Arab League in Cairo Thursday. He said that the League Secretary-General, Abdel Khalek Hassouna, has invited Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi to talks he had had with Mr. Reinhardt over the boycott of the Cleopatra in New York, now in its ninth day.

The Cleopatra's berth meanwhile passed yesterday into the picketing of 83 New York City piers by office workers, who went out on strike to back demands for union representation. These workers started their pickets just before the daily changing of watches. The latter observed the picket lines and 20,000 dockers were idle yesterday as all major piers in Brooklyn, Staten Island, New Jersey and Manhattan — including "luxury row" where the huge passenger liners dock — were paralyzed.

Hall Cables Nasser

On Wednesday, the President of the Seafarers International Union, Mr. Paul Hall, cabled Abdul Nasser from New York denying that picketing of the Cleopatra was a result of "Zionist pressure." He said the picketing was aimed at the U.A.R.'s denial of freedom of the seas to many American ships.

Mr. Hall charged that many members of his union had been mistreated while passing through the Suez Canal, and that others had lost jobs because Cairo blacklisted U.S. ships which have carried cargo to or from Israel ports.

The S.I.U. reported that its stand has received the support of the International Transport Workers Federation in Brussels. It said that the ITWF Secretary-General, Mr. Omer Becu, called the boycott of the Cleopatra "justified."

Syriana Retaliate

The correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in Beirut reported that Syrian dockers on Wednesday began to boycott American ships without waiting for the decision of the International Arab Trade Unions Association, which was due to meet in Cairo yesterday to consider what action to take in reply to the Cleopatra incident.

Damascus Radio confirmed that three American ships reached Latakia port yesterday and that Syrian dockers had refused to discharge them.

(UPI, Reuter, INA)

Mollet Lauds Action Of U.S. Unions

By ISRAEL NEUMANN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Wholehearted approval of the action of American workers who refuse to discharge the Egyptian ship Cleopatra as reprisal for the Egyptian blockade of the Suez Canal was expressed by M. Guy Mollet, in answer to a question posed by your correspondent at a foreign press luncheon on Thursday.

The Socialist Party leader and ex-premier regretted that "all the world's dockers do not follow their American comrades."

Answering my query on prospects of similar action here, M. Mollet regretfully noted that the majority of French dockers consider themselves Communists and with the Soviet Union playing the Egyptian card, the leaders of the General Labour Federation (CGT) are not likely to order them to join the American movement.

M. Mollet, who is arriving in Israel next Tuesday for the Socialist International meeting, said he intends to profit from the occasion to hold talks with Mapai leaders. French Socialist relations with Mapai are as warm as ever, he said, and while Franco-Israel relations are "somewhat less than before," he considers them generally satisfactory. Knowing Mr. Ben-Gurion's qualities, he expressed the hope these relations will improve still further with the Israel Premier's forthcoming visit to Paris.

Dag Denies Part In Swedish Decision

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold yesterday denied reports that he had a hand in the Swedish Transport Workers Federation's decision to lift its boycott of U.A.R. shipping.

Replying angrily at a general news conference here to a question on that point by an INA correspondent, he said: "To my knowledge, I have not said anything directly or indirectly that can be construed in that manner."

Mr. Hammarskjold said that he had no exchange of views with the Swedish Federation, "but they have sent over their resolutions and so forth." He added: "I need not intervene in trade union policies."

"The very idea" of such intervention by him, he said sharply, "is stupid."

He added: "My categorical answer is that it is a theory — and a story of an unusually poor type."

Outside the news conference, Mr. Hammarskjold seemed so excited about the report that he used language unusual for him by calling the report a "damn lie."

Mr. Hammarskjold was also asked what the U.N. was doing at present about its "continuing responsibility" in regard to freedom of navigation for Israel goods and shipping through the Suez Canal.

He replied that, "It does not make sense to give day to day or week to week reports about what he was doing in regard to the Suez Canal issue in general. He recalled that two weeks ago he made a statement on that issue and said that he stands on that statement. The statement said he considered it his "duty to make unrelenting efforts to improve the situation."

De Gaulle Going To U.S. Today

PARIS (UPI). — President Charles de Gaulle will fly from Paris to Montreal, the first leg of his 11-day North American tour. The French leader arrived by air from Quebec City.

Gen. de Gaulle is to leave for the U.S. later today.

Reports from Rabat said King Mohammed has sent a letter to President Eisenhower asking him to intercede with Gen. de Gaulle for recognition of Algerian leaders and for an end to the Algerian conflict.

Brasilia Replaces Rio As New Capital of Brazil

BRASILIA, Brazil (UPI). — At one minute past midnight yesterday the dream city of Brasilia became an official reality — the world's newest capital and a model for communities of the 21st century.

The moment was met with prayer by the more than 200,000 persons who came to this half-built oasis in Brazil's heart-land wilderness to restart the Government and breathe life into the rows of ultra-modern buildings and apartment houses newly built for them.

President Juscelino Kubitschek, whose singular dedication to the dream of a new Brazilian capital made him the father of Brasilia, nearly was mobbed by happy throngs into an Wednesday when he accepted the golden key to the city.

Seven hundred miles to the south-east, across jungled mountains where white men are unknown, the residents of the former capital city of Rio de Janeiro observed the birth of Brasilia with characteristic frivolity. They danced in the streets in a night-long replica of their famous pre-Lenten carnival.

It was partly to escape the carnival spirit of Rio — not conducive to hard work — and partly to spur development in the sparsely populated interior, that the Government built Brasilia.

An army of construction workers laboured around-the-clock to get the infant city in shape for yesterday's inauguration ceremonies. It still resembled a frontier town in many respects — covered with red dust from the Goias highlands, some of its streets trampled and muddy. Eventually it will cover 50 square miles in the form of a soaring eagle.

RAMAT GAN RECEPTION

The Brazilian Ambassador, Miss. Odette de Carvalho e Souza, gave a reception at her residence in Ramat Gan yesterday to mark the transfer of her country's capital to Brasilia.

The President was represented by his aide de camp. Among those present were the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir, and the Ministers of Police and Health, members of the diplomatic corps, the Chairman of the Brazil Immigrants Association and Mrs. H. Lerner.

Two Infiltrators Killed, One Seized

Two armed Arab marauders were killed, and a third was taken prisoner, by an Army patrol in the Central Negev on Wednesday, the Israel Army spokesman announced yesterday.

The patrol encountered the three infiltrators, who opened fire. The patrol fired back. None of the Israelis was hurt.

Two Kol Ge'ulat automatic rifles and ammunition were found in the possession of the marauders.

Mapai Body Urges Aranne to Remain

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL-AVIV. — The Mapai Central Committee unanimously decided last night to urge Mr. Zalman Aranne to remain as Minister of Education.

The Party's Secretary-General, Mr. Yosef Almogi, said that the Central Committee and the Party Secretariat "are in full concurrence with the Cabinet decision not to accept Mr. Aranne's resignation."

The Cabinet decision was taken three weeks ago, after Mr. Aranne's letter of resignation was presented to the Government.

The matter was broached by Mr. M. Namir, the Tel Aviv Mayor, who proposed that the Central Committee, like the Cabinet, refuse to accept the resignation. He asked the Committee to take urgent steps to prevent Mr. Aranne's final departure from the Government. He should be asked to remain regardless of whether an immediate solution was found to the education crisis or not.

B-G's Meetings

Mr. Almogi stated that the Prime Minister had met earlier in the day with various people and discussed the dispute between the Histadrut Teachers Union and the Secondary School Teachers Association. "Personal matters were not touched upon," Mr. Almogi said, adding: "The talks began by Mr. Ben-Gurion will now continue at full speed."

The Histadrut paper "Davar" was taken to task by Mr. Namir for being too hasty in reporting that Mr. Aranne's decision was final. "Davar's" editor, Mr. Haim Shurer, declared that it had acted upon "usually most reliable sources." Mr. Almogi concurred by saying that some of Mr. Aranne's closest friends among the Mapai leadership had urged the tribune published by "Davar."

(See Aranne—Page 5, Col. 3)

CLOSED SYSTEM

HALAVINA milk manufactured in the only milk manufactured in the country made by the CLOSED SYSTEM Method, using special new equipment. HALAVINA, made by the CLOSED SYSTEM, is completely removed from any outside contact from the stage of selected raw materials to the filling of the finished product, packed in a special silver paper package which retains its taste and quality.

CLOSED SYSTEM ensures pure milk manufacture, which is better, finer and fresher. HALAVINA is made in a completely separate new department at the MATA Factory, which does not come in contact with any other department. This ensures the consumer strict hygienic conditions for all Milks Products. HALAVINA is rich in vitamins A and D and is hence the finest Milk only. (Adv.)

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi receive a bouquet from a student of the Ort Vocational Centre, which they visited during their tour of Tel Aviv-Jaffa yesterday. From left to right: the President, Deputy Mayor E. Shachter, Mrs. Ben-Zvi, and Mayor M. Namir. (Story p. 3, Col. 2).

Nine Held as 'Israel Spies' Said to Face Death Penalty

CAIRO. — Official sources reported yesterday that the Government would demand the death penalty for nine persons charged with spying for Israel.

Among them are a Dutchman, Dov Haiman and two Greeks.

"Al Gumhouriya" reported earlier yesterday that "at least five" persons would face the death sentence when the trials open on May 7.

It was revealed that at least 10 defendants would go on trial next month before a public three-man court, headed by Mohammed Kamal Eltahawa Awy.

Death Asked for Kats

Life sentences would be demanded for Dr. Fritz Kats of West Germany, chief surgeon of the Jewish hospital in Alexandria, the sources said.

Dr. Kats was not listed in Wednesday's official communique announcing the arrest of 10 alleged spies. But Cairo newspapers — which were full of cloak-and-dagger details of the alleged Israel spy rings — identified him freely.

The reports said the first case involved three defendants, with the Government planning to demand the death penalty for all three.

To See Goudsweard

They were identified as the Italian Mr. Raimondo di Pietro, an Agrapidis, hotel owner, and Prodromos Pavlidis, a Greek, and the Dutchman, Mr. Hermin Goudsweard. The Dutch Embassy said it knew little about Mr. Goudsweard, but the Government promised that Dutch officials would be allowed to see him tomorrow.

Newspaper reports said all three were charged with espionage and betraying defence secrets.

(In The Hague, the U.A.R. Ambassador, Ahmad Khaadjit, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and was informed that the Dutch Government was amazed that no information was given it on Goudsweard's arrest. The envoy promised to ask Cairo to permit contact between the Dutch Embassy and Goudsweard to enable legal assistance to be provided.)

The second case involved a former Misrair co-pilot, Fuad Mobarram Ali Fahmy, charged with espionage and helping the enemy undermine U.A.R. military operations. The prosecution also demanded the death penalty in this case.

The third case involved two Greeks, Mr. George Stamatiou, former employee of Groppi's catering firm, who

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

300 More Africans Seized by Police

CAPETOWN (Reuter). — More than 300 persons were detained on Thursday as police and troops raided African townships at Port Elizabeth and Capetown.

Two townships at Port Elizabeth were sealed off and combed through for the third successive day and 256 persons were held.

At Capetown, 55 persons were arrested when armyed hundred troops cordoned off part of the slum township of Windermere.

Police also destroyed hundreds of gallons of illegal liquor and seized or destroyed a large quantity of knobkerries, sticks and other weapons when they searched the corrugated iron and stacking shanties.

In a Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday ex-chief Albert Lithuli, former head of the banned African National Congress, was charged with incitement to hold meetings. The prosecutor applied for an adjournment and the ex-chief was remanded till May 17.

Rugger Fans Protest S. African Tour

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Reuter). — Policemen had their helmets knocked off here on Thursday when spectators at a rugby trial match demonstrated against the forthcoming South African tour of the New Zealand rugby team.

About 50 demonstrators battled with nearly as many policemen at halftime, and most of them sprawling. Most of the demonstrators had their names taken, but even those involved in scuffles were not arrested.

GHANA AND IRAQ TO SET UP EMBASSIES

ACCRA (UPI). — The Governments of Ghana and Iraq have agreed to exchange diplomatic missions at Embassy level, the Foreign Affairs Ministry announced yesterday.

Seoul Parliament Holds Urgent Session Today

Cabinet, Party Executive Quit

SEOUL (Reuter). — Rival South Korean politicians yesterday met and decided to hold an emergency session of the National Assembly today, while President Syngman Rhee pondered on the future of his crumbling administration.

Yesterday in his bid for a fourth term in the March elections, Dr. Rhee used yesterday's Labour Day to appeal to workers to appease his people and restore order in Pusan, Masan and other major Korean cities.

His Cabinet and the Central Committee of his ruling Liberal Party resigned yesterday and accepted responsibility for this week's violent and unprecedented riots.

Pending the appointment of a new Cabinet, the Ministers will continue to their previous capacities.

Secretary Resigns

Unconfirmed reports said President Rhee had also accepted the resignation of his Chief Secretary, Mr. Park Chan Il, a man with considerable influence in Korean politics. He was regarded as the third most influential person, next only to Dr. Rhee and Mr. Lee Ki Poong, the Vice-President, elect.

But Dr. John M. Chang, the opposition leader who was Vice-President until his defeat in the March 15 elections which led to the riots, said today the only real settlement was new presidential elections.

Dr. Chang, whose Democratic Party claims the elections were rigged by the ruling Liberals, said President Eisenhower could "through his goodwill" bring peace to South Korea, without interfering directly in the country's affairs.

Seek End to Crisis

Liberal (government) Party members of the National Assembly and Democratic (opposition) members decided on the emergency Assembly meeting to seek ways and means of ending the unrest and the political crisis.

They will hear a government report on the declaration of martial law. They will then form a special committee for settling the crisis.

Reports of casualties have varied. Some of the more seriously wounded students are expected to die. Official reports yesterday placed the number of dead throughout

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

Uprising Crushed In Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela (UPI). — The main rebel forces in San Cristobal surrendered on Thursday after a 24-hour uprising, and the Government poured in troop reinforcements to wipe out the last small pockets of resistance.

The attempted revolution against President Romulo Betancourt collapsed when rebel leader Jesus Maria Castro Leon failed to win the support of the army or people.

The Government said Castro Leon had fled San Cristobal into the jungles and that all likely escape routes to neighbouring Colombia appeared cut off.

Main Aides Seized

His main lieutenants were captured. Col. Juan de Dios Moncada Vidal was taken prisoner in Rubio, six miles from the border. So was Col. Francisco Linares who set off the rebellion on Wednesday by turning the San Cristobal garrison over to Castro Leon, a backer of ousted dictator, Carlos Perez Jimenez.

There were remarkably few casualties in the short-lived revolt, one of many attempted against Mr. Betancourt in the past year or so by Castro Leon and Moncada. Both are former Government officials.

One soldier was reported killed and three wounded when loyal troops overthrew La Fria airport. About 100 loyal students and civilians were helped when they attempted to assault the rebel-held Bolivar garrison.

In Madrid, the Franco Government denied that Spain sold arms to anti-government forces in Venezuela, as charged on Wednesday by the Venezuelan Defence Minister, Gen. Jose Leonzo Henriquez.

Ghana Unfreezes French Assets

ACCRA (UPI). — The Ministry of Finance said yesterday the Government is freeing French assets which it froze after the first French atomic test in the Sahara.

The Ministry said Ghana is unfreezing French assets because of a resolution taken by the Afro-Asian 'Positive Action' conference in Accra, which decided to refer the question of the French tests to the U.N. General Assembly.

Herter Voices 'Deep Concern'

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Secretary of State Christian Herter told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that he was "very deeply concerned" about the suppression of democratic freedoms in South Korea.

Chairman J. William Fulbright of the Senate Committee gave reporters this statement of Mr. Herter's discussion of the Korean situation with committeemen.

Sen. Fulbright said he did not know what the mass resignation of President Syngman Rhee's Cabinet Ministers meant. He declined to estimate the significance of the resignation in terms of the democratic reforms urged by the U.S. Government, saying he did not have enough information.

Reserve Withheld

This remark, following the discussion with Mr. Herter, indicated that the State Department also is reserving judgment until Dr. Rhee accepts the resignations and a new Cabinet is formed or other concrete measures are taken.

In Moscow, the Soviet press yesterday blamed U.S. support of President Rhee as the underlying cause of demonstrations in South Korea.

"The question now is to sweep away the fascist gangsterocracy of Syngman Rhee and put the development of South Korea on the democratic path," Izvestia said.

"Komsomolskaya Pravda" said, "It is the responsibility of the U.S. Government for establishing and supporting the dictatorial regime of South Korea."

RIOTING IN MOROCCO

RABAT (Reuter). — King Hussein of Jordan arrived here yesterday by air for a nine-day official visit to Morocco.

He was embraced on his arrival by King Mohammed of Morocco.

The Land is yours with EGGED Tours
(See Page Two)

It's smart to smoke Savyon

the right cigarette for all occasions

ASK TODAY FOR SAVYON IN THE ELEGANT RED AND WHITE PACK

Savyon

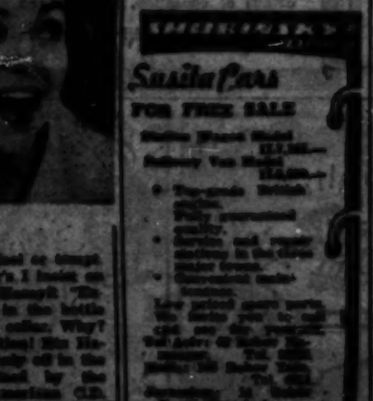
WHITE OVAL FILTER

Of the highest purity

70 ag.

Visit the Exhibition
of the Hungarian Instrument Industry
arranged by Motimpex, Budapest.
There will be on display:

Medical, electronic, dentistal, radio testing, precision instruments and laboratory tools. The exhibition will be opened on April 30, 1960, at 5 p.m. at the Eden Cinema, 61 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv. Visiting hours: 10-1, 4-7, till May 4, 1960, excepting Saturdays and Independence Day.



Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Izhak Ben-Zvi this week entertained to luncheon Mr. Harry Sacher, Mr. Michael Sacher, Prof. Binyamin Mazar and Mr. Eliahu Elath and their ladies, and Mr. Jonathan Sacher and Miss Elizabeth Sacher.

•

Mr. Abba Eban, Minister without Portfolio and President of the Weizmann Institute of Science, and Mrs. Eban on Thursday gave a luncheon at their home in Rehovot in honour of the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wolfson; Mr. and Mrs. Dewey D. Stone; Dr. Haleon Gluck; Mr. and Mrs. Meyer W. Weisgal; Prof. Gerhard M.J. Schmidt; Prof. and Mrs. Amos de-Shalit; Aluf and Mrs. M. Limon; Aluf E. Weizmann and Dr. J. Bregman.

•

The Guatemalan Chargé d'Affaires, Miss Francisca Fernández Hall, yesterday gave a luncheon at her residence in Jerusalem in honour of the Netherlands Ambassador and Mrs. Johan Quirijn Ben Bacher. Among those present were the Minister of Health, Mr. Yisrael Barzilai; the Canadian Ambassador, Miss Margaret Meagher; the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Per Vennamoo; the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres; the Assistant Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Maurice Fischer, and the Manager of K.L.M. and Mrs. Bower.

•

Dr. Dov Joseph, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, and Mrs. Joseph, entertained at their home on Thursday Mr. Bruce McDaniel, former U.S.O.M. director in Israel; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kuhn, of N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Sherrin, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. Kay and Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCollum, of Washington.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bruce McDaniel and Dr. Norman Treves visited Hadassah's medical and vocational training institutions in Jerusalem on Wednesday and were entertained to lunch at the Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School by Mrs. Julia Dushkin, Chairman of the Hadassah Council, and Dr. K.J. Mann, Director of the H.M.O.

•

Ras Imeru Selassie, cousin of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and Mr. Abebe Aragai, Chairman of the Ethiopian Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence, yesterday toured Nazareth, where they were received by the Military Governor, Sgan-Aluf Yehoshua Werbin.

•

Mr. Raja Hutheesing, head of the Swatantra Party in India, spoke on "India at the Crossroads," at a meeting of the Israel International Relations Club at the American Histadrut Centre in Tel Aviv yesterday. Mr. Yigal Allon, M.K., was in the chair.

•

Mrs. Beba Idelson, M.K., received members of the Pioneer Women's Organizations in ten countries at the annual *Yom Hag* luncheon of the Women Workers Council at the Gil Hall, in Tel Aviv, this week.

•

Mr. Yosef Saphir, M.K., will speak on "The Industrial Revolution in Israel," at the Maritime Club, Haifa, at 1.15 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone — Haifa 2954.

•

The Police Reporters' Section of the Journalists Association yesterday gave a reception at Beit Sokolow in honour of the new Police Spokesman, Sgan-Nitzav David Ben-Yishai, who will assume his post on May 1.

•

A group of 50 tourists from Argentina on Thursday visited the Wiso agricultural school at Afula, which is sponsored by the Argentinian Wiso. They were accompanied by Mrs. Gold-Ariel, chairman of Wiso's tourist department.

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Mr. Lorie C. Host, Senior Vice-President American Bureau of Shipping, and Mrs. Host, arrived by Olympic Airways yesterday for an inspection trip.

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The Minister of Development, Mr. Mordechai Bentov, will speak on "The Role of Minerals in the Country's Development," at the weekly luncheon of the Engineers' Club in Tel Aviv today.

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BIRTH

RUBIN — To Margaret (née Barber) and Norman Rubin, a son — brother to Yaron, 18 Princess Park Avenue, London, N.W. 11.

Herzliya Now A Township

HERZLIYA. — This 35-year-old settlement was yesterday officially proclaimed a township with the gazetting of the Minister of Interior's announcement in "Reshumot."

Mr. P. Ithar, head of the Local Council, said "Herzliya Day" will be marked here directly after Independence Day, to coincide with the centenary of Herzl, after whom the town is named. He stated that Herzliya's population now numbers 30,000, and that a IL5m. development project will be completed this year.

Meanwhile a group of members of the moshave Pituah Quarter, fighting to be excluded from the new township, is now collecting signatures for a petition to be presented to the Minister. They say the district is far from Herzliya proper, and its residents pay the highest rates and receive sub-standard services.

Mauzel and Fiskuny Appear with I.P.O.

TEL AVIV.—The I.P.O.'s 9th subscription concert, which opened in Tel Aviv earlier this week, brought an enthusiastic reception from the crowded Mann Auditorium for the young American conductor, Lorin Maazel, and the pianist, Rudolf Firkusny, now on his second visit after an interval of 10 years.

The pianist was recalled five times to the stage after playing Mozart's E flat major Concerto, while Maazel, after conducting the first performance in Israel of Bartok's "Miraculous Mandarin" Suite, received a prolonged standing ovation.

Lorin Maazel, now making his first visit to Israel, is considered the most brilliant of the younger conductors on the international musical scene. He first conducted in public when he was eight and at the invitation of Toscanini directed the N.B.C. orchestra when he was only 11 and was then engaged for a number of return appearances. The conductor now makes Rome his home and has conducted most of the world's leading orchestras.

Both conductor and soloist will appear in the next subscription concert series in Tel Aviv in a programme of works by Bach, Mendelssohn and Beethoven.

Popular Song to Be Chosen By Public on Independence Day

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Over 400 songs were submitted for the "popular Israel song" contest, and those of nine finalists will be played at a public "voting concert" on the evening of Independence Day, in the Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv.

The top three winners will be voted for by the 3,000-strong audience, Mr. Zvi Zinder, Director of Broadcasting Services, told the press in Jerusalem yesterday.

There were 324 entrants, some of whom offered the permitted maximum of three songs, and some even four. The contest is sponsored by the Independence Day Committee in conjunction with Kol Yisrael.

The adjudication committee, which after some discussion seemingly succeeded in agreeing on what was an Israel popular song, was composed of the Minister of Health, Mr. Israel Barzilai, who is a music graduate and conductor of the choir at his kibbutz, Negba. (Chairman); Paul Ben-Haim, Shlomo Kaplan, Shalom Riklis, Shabtai Petrushka, Yitzhak Graziani, Yehuda Amihai and Shlomo Tanai.

Though the names of the nine finalists are being kept secret until after the ballot — all names were withheld from the judges — each has been notified, since, according to the rules, the finalists were to be consulted as to the orchestration and rendering of their songs.

Every member of the concert audience will have nine numbered counterfoils attached to his entrance ticket, and will be asked to mark specific ratings on three of them. The order of the three winners will be computed by machine behind stage. The sale of tickets began yesterday in Tel Aviv.

Each of the nine songs will be sung twice, by a female and a male singer, accompanied by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra.

The prizes will be IL1,500, IL1,000, and IL500, part of which will go to the lyric writer except where his copyright has expired.

Mr. Zinder noted that this is the first instance of a full-scale State effort to encourage composers of Israel popular music. It is planned to make the contest an annual event.

The entire finalists' concert will be broadcast. The French La Maitrise choir will perform during the concert.

Mob Grabs 'Exodus' Food Intended for Children

ACRE. — Some IL400 worth of poultry and vegetables bought by the "Exodus" film makers for use in a market scene and intended later for distribution to children's institutions, was grabbed off the stalls on Tuesday by a mob of onlookers. They made a rush for the produce when the shooting of the scene ended in the market place.

MEDICAL SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS

The following have been appointed Instructors at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School: Shabbetai Dikstein (Pharmacology), Fanny Deljanski-Ettinger (Experimental Pathology); Yehezkel Halpern (Bacteriology) and Shmuel Razin (Clinical Microbiology). All obtained their doctorates at the Hebrew University.

Himmler's Doctor, Who Saved Thousands, Dies

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Mob Grabs 'Exodus' Food Intended for Children

ACRE. — Some IL400 worth of poultry and vegetables bought by the "Exodus" film makers for use in a market scene and intended later for distribution to children's institutions, was grabbed off the stalls on Tuesday by a mob of onlookers. They made a rush for the produce when the shooting of the scene ended in the market place.

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HAIFA: EGGED TOURS, 5 Rehov Hanevi'im, Tel. 66111 and at your Travel Agent.

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LA PERICHOLE
by JACQUES OFFENBACH
Tomorrow, Sat., April 23 8.30 p.m.
Mon., April 25; Wed., April 27

MADAME BUTTERFLY
Tuesday, April 26

FAUST
with Howard Laden
Sat., May 7; Tues., May 10
Tickets at the Box Office 10-1, 4-8 (Tel. 37700)
Season Cost: Fri. & Sat. Price Tiers: "Gallery," Stalls: Grossberger, 18 Shenkin.

The Little Theatre
PRESENTS
in English
"Three in One"
(3 one-act plays)
Mystery, Drama, Comedy
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Tickets: Stamps, 1/-on E.O.A. House.

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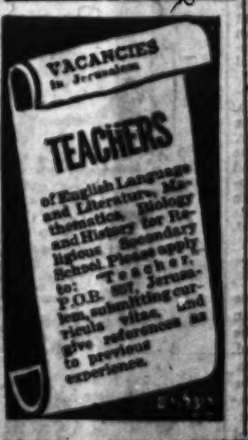
3½ rooms, 1200 sq.m. beautiful garden. From July 1 for 15 months. Please apply to the office of Dr. Jacob Goldberg, 41 Rehov Hakushet, Ramat Gan, Tel. 72222.

ALUMIN
Rest Home
Haifa, Mt. Carmel, 27 Rehov Kadima.
Tel. 81705.

Excellent cuisine. All diets — as prescribed by physicians. Recommended by the Government Tourist Office.



Cables in Brief

TANK. — The first production model of the U.S. army's new battle tank, the M-60, has rolled off the assembly line at the Chrysler factory in Newark, Delaware. The tank, with its new 105 mm. gun, is said to have the necessary fire power to challenge successfully any armed vehicle in existence.

FIRE. — Thirty persons attending a wedding feast at Lirwarikhera village near Lucknow, India, were burned to death. The fire started when the thatched kitchen roof of the home of the bride's family caught fire.

BIRTHDAY. — Flags flew from public buildings in Britain yesterday to mark Queen Elizabeth's 34th birthday. Naval ships and shore batteries fired salutes of 21 guns.

GLUBB. — Godfrey Peter Manley Glubb, 20-year-old son of Gen. Sir John Glubb, former Commander of the Arab Legion, was yesterday remanded on bail until Saturday at West London after being accused of carrying a dangerous drug — Indian hemp.

SHOSARC. — M. Paul-Henri Spaak, the NATO Secretary-General, yesterday unveiled at the organization's headquarters in Paris a giant mosaic presented by Turkey. The mosaic is 42 feet long and 12 feet high.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

All times G.M.T.

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Olympic 625, to Nicosia and Athens — 0610. B.E.A. 129, to Athens, Zurich and London — 0720. T.W.A. 801, to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0840. Alitalia 451, to Rome — 0935. SR Al 205, to Rome, Paris and New York — 1300.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800, from New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 1605. B.E.A. 128, from London, Rome and Athens — 2040. SR Al 206, from New York, Paris and Rome — 1755. Cyprus Airways 32, from London, Rome, Istanbul, Ankara and Nicosia — 2105.

Prepared by Civil Aviation Dept.

KIS ROYAL
Hungarian Restaurant
6 Rehov Hebron
near Mograbi, Tel Aviv.
Special dishes
Popular prices.
Our name stands for quality.
LUNCH & DINNER

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MODERN BASEMENT
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for key money.
Complete Kitchen and Bathroom — Central Heating, Hot Water
Very Low Rental
ALSO FOR SALE
Installed gas and Refrigerator
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NO AGENTS
Ring: 61816 between 9-11 a.m. weekdays only.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Meir, 46 Jaffa, 4192.
TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66436. Zeidenour, 61 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Castel, 147 Ibn G'virol, 22116. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 22535. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 27108. JAFFA: 21 Kaisel, 65 Yefet (4th) St., 50361. RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 20, Abba Hillel, 71854. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer, 91-1988. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 95-1233. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Hamagen.
HAIFA: Joseph, 21 Joseph, 4014.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Remik, 16 Gaza, 3662.
TEL AVIV: (Day): Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63836. Moskowitz, 23 Kikar George, 62859. Bass, 60 Frishman, 24326. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 65323. Castel, 147 Ibn G'virol, 22116. JAFFA: Alfandari, 3 Rehov Yerushalayim, 81407. (Night): Kolberg, 23 Allenby 24235. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 65323. Zeidenour, 61 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Yaffo, 372 Ben Yehuda, 34543. JAFFA: Alfandari, 3 Rehov Yerushalayim, 81407. RAMAT GAN: Israel, 24 Tel Hai, Ramat Yitzhak, 72369. PETAH TIKVA: Fishbein, 4 Hafetz Haim, 91-1514. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 95-1233. HOLON: Brint, 104 Sokolow. NATANYA: Hamagen.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Mazuda, 2269. BAT: Artzieroff, 71720. CARMEL: Mann, 107 Moriah, 82621.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Cohen, 78 Haneviim, 5540. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Elsen, 5A Shinshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman. Dr. Har-Even, 36 Sheinkin, 26411. Dr. Warren, 35 Soutine, 27027. Dr. Weiss, 79 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51974. Dr. Maier, 69 Arlozoroff, 61360. HOLON: Dr. Dekter, Block 12A, Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim.
RAMAT GAN: Dr. Sandberg, 61 Bialik. Dr. Rosenblum, 9 Malal (corner 129 Modi'in). Dr. Pasberg, 176 Haroseh.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 8 Rehov Hanevi'im, Tel. 2424.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Migon, 12 Strauss, 3062. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Elsen, 5A Shinshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25

The Weather

FORECAST: Hazy conditions, with the temperature rising. Further forecast: As yesterday. Air at north and east air, light to the south and west moderate to fresh. A warm depression over Tripolitania which is moving eastward will strengthen on the easterly flow tomorrow.

	a	b	c
Mt. Carmel	8	11—26	21—26
Tiberias	8	11—28	20—28
Haifa Port	8	11—26	20—26
Haifa Airport	8	11—26	21—26
Tel Aviv Shore	8	13—24	17—25
Tel Aviv Port	8	13—24	17—25
Lydda Airport	8	11—28	17—27
Jerusalem	8	11—24	17—25
Beersheba	8	11—28	17—28
Sdom	8	17—31	21—32

a) Humidity at 6 a.m. b) Temperature range yesterday evening. c) Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

The Italian Ambassador, Count Giovanni Rovella, from Rome here today (by El Al).

Mr. Abe Feinberg, of New York, chairman of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute, and Mr. Fredric Mann, of Philadelphia, Vice-Chairman, to attend the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Institute.

Mr. Gladys Pratt, on completion of his tour of duty as Consul-General in New York, and Mrs. Pratt.

The Consul-General of Costa Rica in Israel, and Mrs. Nathan J. Alkalaf, from a trip to the U.S. and Europe.

Mr. Herbert Novick, former Police Commissioner of New Jersey, and Mrs. Novick, for a two-week visit as guests of the Prudential.

The French painter, sculptor and publisher of the art journal, "Aujourd'hui," M. André Bloch, for a brief visit (by Air France).

Miss Europe, Miss Netherlands, Miss Austria and Miss France, to participate in a series of fashion shows for the benefit of the General Zionist Women's Organization (by El Al).

Mrs. Dora Gollantsh, Honorary Treasurer of the British WIZO Federation.

Mrs. Hanada Binder, from a mission to the Council of Women's Zionist Organizations in South Africa, and Rhodesia (by El Al).

Mr. David Weingard, Assistant Secretary of the Israel Bond Organization, and a partner in the firm of Loeb and Troper in New York.

Mr. Moshe Galil, Director of the Israel Bond Office in Europe (by El Al).

The General Manager of El Al, Mr. Ephraim Ben-Artzi, from Paris. (by El Al).

Mr. Reuven Pinner, after refereeing the India-Indonesia football match in Calcutta.

Mr. Ehanan Kramer, of the "Haboker" editorial staff, after representing Israel at the conference of the International Press Institute in Tokyo.

DEPARTURES

Mrs. Raya Jaglom, Honorary Treasurer of World WIZO, for Europe.

Mr. P. Rudik, for Malaya, to represent the Histadrut Teachers' Association at the Asian teachers' conference (by Air France).

ELATH WOOD FOR ADULAM

The first saplings were planted yesterday in a wood of 50,000 trees which will honour Eliahu and Zahava Elath for their contribution towards strengthening Anglo-Israel ties. Funds for the wood were raised by Anglo-Jewry to mark Mr. Elath's nine years of service as Ambassador to the U.K.

The wood will grow a few kilometres south-west of Mata, along the Netiv Halamed-Heh road, in the Adulam region. Yesterday's ceremony was addressed by the British Ambassador, Mr. Patrick Hancock; Mr. Yosef Baratz, and Mr. Michael Sacher, Treasurer of the Jewish National Fund in Great Britain and Ireland. The chairman was Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, newly-appointed Chairman of the J.N.F. Board of Directors.

Among the long-standing friends of the Elaths who came to plant trees in their honour were the Minister of Po'ec, Mr. Behor Shitrit; the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Mordecai Ish-Shalom, and Mr. Ovad Ben-Ami.

Elisheva Eshkol Grove Dedicated

HADERA. — A 200-dunam orange grove in memory of Elisheva Eshkol, wife of the Minister of Finance, was dedicated at the Agricultural School here yesterday in the presence of the Eshkol family.

GOLOMB GARDEN

RAMLE. — A municipal garden in memory of Eliahu Golomb, the late Commander of the Hagana, was opened here yesterday in the presence of Mrs. Ada Golomb, his widow, and Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., Mrs. Golomb's brother-in-law.

Ben-Zvis Visit Tel Aviv–Jaffa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Thousands of residents of the Hatikva quarter yesterday morning downed tools to give the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi the most enthusiastic reception of their four-hour tour of this city.

The tour was the President's first official visit to the city under its new Labour regime. It was also the first Presidential visit to the eastern quarters of this city, including the slums of Jaffa and its port area.

The President's entourage, preceded by police motorcycle outriders, entered the city limits at 9.30 a.m. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Mordechai Namir, who received the guests under a floral arch spanning "Irgun Histagrasim," near the Tel Hilton quarter.

ORT School

The first stop was at the Rogozby ORT Vocational Training School, and at 10 a.m. the party proceeded down Rehov Lagardia, which was lined by hundreds of flag-waving children. But they were disappointed when the official convoy picked up speed to meet a strict timeschedule. Most of the children had only a brief glimpse of the President's black convertible speeding down the road. They had waited over an hour in the sun.

Hatikva Quarter residents had done their best to spruce up their streets. Roadsides were sprinkled, and flags and bunting decorated most houses along the presidential route. At the Yarden school, Mr. Ben-Zvi briefly addressed pupils of the two local elementary schools, calling on them to prepare themselves for their future contribution to the State as adult citizens.

At Jaffa Port, 300 Jewish and Arab port workers and hundreds of residents gave the President a rousing ovation, while ships in the roadstead set off welcoming sirens.

Mr. Ben-Zvi recalled that he first saw Jaffa Port in 1904. He expressed his gratification at the harmony between Jewish and Arab workers in the port and his hopes for a speedy settlement of all conflicts between the Arab and Jewish peoples.

In Jaffa, the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi made a point of avoiding formality and had frequent and cordial exchanges of conversation with bystanders.

The guests later toured Mossad Abrahams ("Alin"), the centre for handicapped children, where they were welcomed by Dr. Abrahamovich, Director of Municipal Health Services; Mr. Y. Rafael, Deputy Mayor, and Mrs. Cocks, Chairman of Alin.

The party then returned through Tel Aviv to a reception in the decorated municipality building, where the new Municipal Council was introduced to the President.

The tour was concluded with a luncheon at the Dan Hotel attended by 300 guests. Among those present were the Kadi of Jaffa, prominent local citizens, and representatives of all communities.

Justice Cohn Welcomed To Supreme Court Bench

Justice Haim Cohn was welcomed to the Supreme Court Bench yesterday after being sworn in on Tuesday.

The State Attorney, Mr. Colin Gillon, welcomed Justice Cohn "on behalf of the Attorney-General" — the post which Mr. Cohn himself occupied till his appointment to the Bench. Mr. Haim Or welcomed him in the name of the Bar Association.

Welcoming Justice Cohn in the name of the Court, the Relieving President, Dr. Shlomo Agranat, said: "He is, perhaps, the person best suited to replace our departed colleague, Dr. Schneour Zalman Cheshin. We have long awaited this appointment, and one of the reasons it was delayed is that Mr. Cohn filled his post as Attorney-General too well, and it was difficult to find someone of equal professional stature."

No successor to Mr. Cohn as Attorney-General has yet been named. *(Hitm.)*

Maimon May Serve On Rabbinate Election Body

Rabbi Yehuda Leib Maimon, who was the first Minister for Religious Affairs, has agreed in principle to the invitation of the present Minister, Rabbi Ya'acov Toledano, to serve as one of the Government's four representatives "on the preliminary eight-member Elections Committee for the forthcoming election of the Chief Rabbis. *The Jerusalem Post* learns from Ministry sources.

If Rabbi Maimon joins the Committee, it is likely that he will be elected Chairman, in view of his seniority and his experience as Chairman of the previous Committee.

Torah Desecrated In Beit Shemesh

BEIT SHEMESH.— Unknown vandals this week desecrated a Torah Scroll in the Etz Haim Synagogue here by pouring ink on it. The act of vandalism was discovered when the worshippers removed the Scroll from the Ark for the Torah reading yesterday morning. Police are investigating.

YABLON WOOD

A 10,000-tree wood in memory of Joseph Yablon and in honour of Jennie Yablon, active members of the Farband Labour Zionist Order, was dedicated yesterday in the U.S. Freedom Forest area. Present at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Irving Rheingold, of New York, relatives of the Yablon family, and representatives of the J.N.F.

Wine Bars for Jerusalem Independence Festivities

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two outdoor "wine bars"— where wine and other drinks will be sold at reduced prices — are to be opened in Jerusalem on the eve of Independence Day (the evening of Sunday, May 1).

One will be in Gan Ha'atsmaut and the other near the Menora Club. At both places stages are being erected and variety programmes, including plays, choral performances and music, are to be presented from dusk until 2 a.m.

The Municipality has made plans to floodlight downtown Jerusalem on Independence Day Eve, as well as to increase the lighting in the suburbs.

Other main attractions are: a reception on Independence Day by Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom at the Town Hall for all children aged 3-9 born on Independence Day; street dancing by 1,500 youngsters, accompanied by the Jerusalem Municipal Band, from Binyanei Ha'uoma to the Russian Compound; and a reception at the Rose Garden in the afternoon.

On the Defence Forces Memorial Day, May 1, official memorial services will be held at 1 p.m. at the following cemeteries: Mt. Herzl (Jerusalem); Nahlat Yitzhak and Kiryat Shaul in Tel Aviv; Kfar Warburg, Natanya, Haifa, Rosh Pina, Safed, Degania "A", Kiryat Anavim, Rehovot and Negba. Institutions and persons wishing to place wreaths on the graves are requested to contact the Soldiers' Commemoration Department, in Tel Aviv-Hakirya.

Talks on New U.S. Agency's Activities

By a Correspondent

REHOVOT. — Technical arrangements for implementing the new programme for distributing American funds in Israel will be discussed at a meeting in Jerusalem next Tuesday between the Director of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Harry D. Rosen, Chairman of the Board of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., of New York.

Mr. Rosen, who arrived in Israel with Mrs. Rosen this week, said that his visit had a two-fold purpose. The first was for him to preside over the meeting of the Weizmann Institute's Board of Governors, "which remains my primary responsibility in Israel." The second was to resume discussions begun in New York with Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Mr. Salman Shazar and Dr. Dov Joseph, among others, on "the mechanics of the new organization."

Danny Stone

Mr. Rosen said *The Jerusalem Post* last night that, until a resident American representative in Israel is appointed by the new Corporation, the present procedure with the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem would continue.

(The Jerusalem Post learns that a leading candidate for the new post is Professor William Slabey, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, President of ORT.)

Incorrect Report

Mr. Rosen described as "wholly incorrect" an Rim report, wrongly attributed to him, quoting him as saying that the new Corporation would have the right to veto that part of the Jewish Agency's budget contributed by American Jewry, as well as to demand budgetary changes. "Nothing is further from the truth," he said. "Under the new arrangement, the American Corporation will select in advance of each year's budget those items which it feels are special areas of activity in Israel appealing to American Jewry. Thus, there is no question of vetoes or demands."

"All the discussions leading to the formal creation of the new arrangements," he added, "were conducted in a cordial and cooperative atmosphere which I am confident will continue to prevail."

(See "American Plan"—P. 6)

Rest Home for Victims Of Nazi Persecution

NAHARIYA. — A small seashore rest home for victims of Nazi Persecution was opened here yesterday by a group of Christians from southern Germany.

The home, which was opened by the founder, Pastor Wilhelm Notacker, and his wife, will be maintained by volunteers from the German religious group, who will take it in turns to serve here for one year. The convalescents, sent by welfare and women's organizations, will each spend a fortnight at the home free of charge, and their number — now four — will grow to 14 in the course of the next few months.

Bloch Scholarship For W.I. Physics Student

REHOVOT. — The first annual Benjamin M. Bloch Scholarship, established by the Weizmann Institute in memory of its first Administrative Director, who died last year, was yesterday awarded to Mr. Amnon Katz, a 25-year-old student in the Department of Nuclear Physics.

At the same time, a library section endowed by the Institute's scientific staff was dedicated by Bloch's widow.

The award and dedication took place at a memorial meeting in honour of Bloch. Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Institute's Executive Council, presided at the meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Dewey Stone, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Mr. Yitzhak Katz, Mayor of Rehovot; Prof. G.M.J. Schmitt, Chairman of the Scientific Committee; Prof. Joe Gillis, Dean of the Institute's Graduate School, and Dr. A. Weinbraun, of the Technical Workers' Committee. Among those present were Mrs. Vera Weisgal, Mr. Abbo Khan, President of the Institute, and Profs. Amos de Schalit and Isaac Berenblum.

Beduin Fined IL495

BEERSHEBA. — A Beduin, Hassan El-Sulaiman el Hussail, was yesterday fined IL495 and had his driving licence suspended for 18 months for driving a truck without a valid licence and without insurance. The truck was also overloaded.

THE BEERSHEBA Rotary Club has presented the Beersheba high school library, which it has "adopted," with IL370 worth of scientific books as an initial gift.

Aranne Takes Leave of Ministry

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A few hours before the Mapai Central Committee rejected his resignation, Mr. Zalman Aranne, Minister of Education and Culture, yesterday took leave of his colleagues in the Ministry of Education. At a gathering of over 60 senior officials assembled in the Ministry's conference room, Mr. Aranne outlined his credo on education.

"I am deeply grieved at having had to leave. Ministers come and go, but education goes on," he declared. Beginning with a review of the past 12 years, Mr. Aranne divided the period into the "heroic" years, when education "was a sin'hara" stormed by mass immigration, and was welded into a unified State system; and the second period, of consolidation and progress based on methodical research.

He outlined the following tasks to be tackled in the next four years:

- The final problem — the education of half the country's pupils — children of the Oriental communities — firstly, in the elementary schools. "The fate of the nation will not be decided in the city salons, but in the elementary schools."
- Improvement of elementary schools, including provision for smaller classes, and better teaching and equipment.
- Extension of the two- and three-year post-elementary school system, more variety in post-elementary education, and a balance between academic and vocational training.

Study Curricula

- To convert the two top grades of elementary school into comprehensive classes, and extend the experiments on bi-lingual studies in these classes.
- With the end of the boycott by the Secondary School Teachers' Association, all post-elementary curricula should be examined by qualified committees which should be set up for this purpose.
- Continued efforts to teach Jewish consciousness at all levels of education. "I believe that one day the Ministry's launching of this programme will be hailed as a great act."
- The training of teachers in close co-ordination with actual teaching in the schools.
- The Ministry's new 1960-61 budget contains, for the first time, an allocation for popular adult education — this must be developed.
- A central body should guarantee and coordinate schools for working youngsters, continuation classes, youth centres, and clubs — an activities which constitute a powerful against juvenile delinquency.
- A single authority should be formed to combine the work of the Government Film Production and Information Service and the cultural activities of the Ministry.

Speakers included the Acting Director-General, Mr. Y. Sarid, and Mr. Y. Fishman, Regional Inspector, and Mr. A. Cahsti on behalf of the Ministry employees. The Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Ami Assaf, was also present.

KOREA

(Continued from Page One)

Known at 135, with 710 injured.

Searchlights cut a bright swathe through the sky last night illuminated a tall bronze statue of Abdul Khair's photographed.

Earlier, the President talked informally with five senior political reporters on the country's political crisis.

It was believed the searchlights were set up as they could disorientate the one armed pilot in the defence of the President's residence.

Most of the activity in Seoul yesterday centred round the hospitals as relatives collected the bodies of their student sons and daughters.

The martial law commander, Lt.-Gen. Song Yo Chan, ordered a fleet of army ambulances to the hospitals to assist the relatives. But only 20 of the 94 dead were removed.

Price of Coffins Soars

The price of plain pine tree coffins rose four times above their normal level with undertakers asking 40,000 hwan (about £13).

Army units continued to patrol the city but Gen. Song ordered his troops not to fire live bullets except in an emergency. He restricted the movements of his tanks to ease the tension among citizens, and warned the police not to take retaliatory action against students.

He also assured the Armed Forces Staff Committee of the National Assembly that he would personally guarantee that the 106 persons formally under arrest would not be maltreated.

A group of 13 senior politicians, including a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, have appealed to President Rhee to lift the present martial law, release all students and "respect the will of the people."

One student came down from the mountains outside the city today to the opposition headquarters in Seoul and asked for safe conduct and immunity from arrest for himself and a group of about 40 students hiding in the mountains.

According to a spokesman for the Democratic Party, the student said the group had been hiding without sleep and food for two days. They were tired, hungry and cold.

("Bodyguard in Seoul"—Page 4)

Cairo 'Spies'

(Continued from Page One)

was allegedly assigned to try to poison Abdul Nasser, and a department store decorator, Mr. Nicolas Coya.

It was reported that the prosecution was demanding the death penalty for both.

The fourth case involved Dr. Katz, Mohammed Mustafa Rizk, personnel manager of the Ford Motor Company plant in Alexandria, and Capt. Ali Mohammed Hamada of the tourist police at Cairo airport. The reports said that the prosecution had asked the death penalty for Rizk, life imprisonment for Dr. Katz and imprisonment with hard labour for Hamada.

Officials Surprised

Officials said that they were surprised to learn some days ago that Dr. Katz was listed as a defendant in the espionage case. Previously they told him that he was under investigation.

A West German Embassy spokesman said a German consular official had visited Dr. Katz since his arrest and found him in good health.

The fifth case is that of Ibrahim Rashid. The prosecution is demanding life imprisonment and hard labour for him.

The sixth case is that of six mechanics in the U.A.R. Air Force. The prosecution is asking the death sentence for Sami Abdul Alim Nafeh and Murtada Mustafa el Tohamy, and prison terms for the four others.

They were arrested in March.

Officials said that Jews who were expelled from Egypt during the 1956 Suez crisis were found to have played an important part in Israel espionage. *(UPI, Reuter)*

(Leader — Page 4)

'Third Force' Slurs Israel in U.N. Note

By JESSE EEL LURIE.

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — The "degradation" of Israel's Arabs is "much more substantial and inhuman than the smearing of swastikas." This is the gist of a letter circulated here yesterday by Dr. Issat Tannous, who calls himself Secretary-General of the Palestine Refugee Office.

Dr. Tannous, who appears as the self-styled spokesman of the Arab refugees wherever the refugee problem is discussed in the General Assembly, said the letter was sent to him by Dr. M. Stefa, Chairman, and Mr. M. Bichony, Secretary, of the Israel Trotskyist movement known as "The Third Force."

FIVE BURMESE Army officers, the first of a group of 100 Burmese Army personnel coming here to study settlement and agricultural administration, arrived yesterday. The rest of the group is due today.

Wanted to buy in Jerusalem

2½-ROOM FLAT

Good Location

Rehavia, Talbieh or Kiryat Shmuel preferred. Central heating an advantage.

Offers, indicating price requested, to: No. 2838, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

League Leaders In 'Derby' Matches

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — Polish Tikva Hapoel and Tel Aviv Maccabi, in first and second place respectively in the National Soccer League, play in "derby" games this week-end.

In Tel Aviv, Maccabi clash with Hapoel, who are in fourth place. Maccabi are in fine form, whereas Hapoel were held to a goalless draw by Jerusalem Hapoel in Jaffa last week-end. These "derby" games have a reputation for confirm in draws. Maccabi must be favoured to gain both points on current form. Polish Tikva Hapoel must, again, on form, also be favoured to beat the local Maccabi, who are in tenth spot.

Third-placed Haifa Hapoel have been below par in recent weeks and may be in for a surprise at Jaffa against bottom-placed Jaffa Maccabi, fighting to avoid relegation.

In the Capital, Jerusalem Hapoel entertain Hatikva Maccabi, and though there is little between these two sides home ground advantage may prove decisive. Haifa Maccabi should have little difficulty in beating Ramat Gan Hapoel at home.

FIXTURES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Tel Aviv Maccabi v. Tel Aviv Hapoel; Jaffa Maccabi v. Haifa Hapoel; Petah Tikva Hapoel v. Petah Tikva Maccabi; Jerusalem Hapoel v. Netanya Maccabi; Tel Aviv Beitar v. Ramat Yehuda.

LEAGUE A

Rishon Maccabi v. Tel Aviv Hapoel; Beersheba Hapoel v. Petah Tikva Hapoel; Rehovot Maccabi v. Tel Aviv Shimshon; Ramle Hapoel v. Rehovot Hapoel; Tiberias Hapoel v. Rishon Hapoel; Kiryat Shlom Hapoel v. Hakoah Yehuda Hapoel.

HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Sweden's Ingemar Johansson yesterday signed a contract to defend his world heavyweight boxing title in a return match with Floyd Patterson here on June 20.

429430 Wins Top Mifal Prize

The following Mifal Hapayis numbers were drawn yesterday:

IL50,000: 429430. IL10,000: 263492.

Two pounds was won by all numbers ending in 0 or 7.

Forty pounds was won by all numbers ending in 1470. Also: 2564, 7230, 2202, 3441, 7941, 8703.

IL1,000: 477213, 319734, 495778, 211431, 490071, 320097, 282847, 431588, 231790, 264723.

Consolation Prizes: IL100: 429429, 429431. IL50: 263491, 263493.

IL500: 493795, 463481, 141313, 496242, 490212, 337310, 478963, 397264, 374198, 280630, 284347, 446797, 215920, 163413, 497820, 139972, 306162, 491434, 219897, 291516.

IL200: 179870, 170437, 321285, 268264, 175817, 281436, 477834, 479024, 113541, 335193, 336691, 421263, 313744, 111052, 119643, 277042, 287183, 230981, 321462, 164460, 291154, 312977, 474252, 288271, 197880, 158775, 369868, 339436, 317431, 488815, 411988, 315548, 287961, 237194, 225851, 247827, 348698, 219294, 432121, 279814, 213321, 448238.

IL100: 297451, 219837, 329498, 107929, 214039, 109125, 306529, 309543, 311298, 324671, 284442, 347627, 238884, 341386, 364819, 349433, 290787, 406494, 488976, 216368, 299747, 110864, 200518, 370494, 249098, 134698, 315508, 434089, 304591, 324451, 283005, 280185, 446805, 341572, 397041, 199258, 314647, 139851, 391391, 176107, 417179, 370348, 327041, 321307, 270358, 377364, 175209, 484014, 289257, 211776, 134264, 341678, 289978, 294494, 449781, 436868, 472879, 377686, 388645, 498272, 324681, 321913, 315397, 264791, 417461, 250032.

Interim Order Against Kibbutz Over Ship

HAIFA. — The smouldering conflict between the Afid Co. and its partners in the operation of the Afid Mediterranean Line Ltd., the Kibbutz Hame'uhad, developed into a legal fight this week, after the crew of the freighter Palyam interfered with the loading of export goods here.

Yesterday, Afid Co. obtained an interim order from the District Court restraining the Kibbutz Hame'uhad's investment company from hindering the loading of the ship, pending a fuller hearing of the company's arguments in another week.

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Citrus Earnings Below Last Season's Total

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Citrus export earnings this season will be on the less last year's total, as a result of the new price fall on European markets, it was reliably learned here on Thursday.

In spite of a 12 per cent increase in the total export volume — estimated at just over 18m. cases — prices dropped by more than 20 per cent compared to last season's averages.

The season is expected to end this month, or during the first few days of May, with a final consignment of late Valencias. There are still, however, sizable stocks of Shamouti (Jaffas) on the market. Earlier consignments of Valencias have been put into cold storage to prevent flooding the market, and will probably not be sold before the early summer months.

Earlier this season, large Spanish and North African fruit exports sent citrus prices in Europe plunging to unprecedentedly low levels.

Debaters Doubt Devaluation Near

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Virtually all the participants in the symposium on the possible devaluation of the Israel currency that took place here Wednesday at the Commercial and Industrial Club agreed that such a step is unlikely to take place in the near future. Some of them, however, considered it probable in 1962.

Dr. Benjamin Avnisl Chairman of the Knesset Economic Committee, rejected devaluation altogether as an economic panacea, claiming that the eventual rise in local wages would offset all benefits of a lowered exchange rate.

Mr. Idov Cohen, Progressive M.K., said that in order to produce tangible economic results, devaluation should go further than merely replace multiple exchange rates by a uniform rate; but he felt that circumstances were not yet ripe for such action.

Mr. Yosef Saphir, General Zionist M.K. thought that reduction of social overheads and of fiscal charges should precede devaluation, if repeated inflationary pressure was to be prevented and confidence in the devaluated currency maintained.

60 Rental Flats For Beersheba

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Government will soon build 60 flats in Beersheba which will be rented to young couples for IL50-60 a month, Mr. David Tanne, Director of the Housing Department in the Ministry of Labour, told the Knesset Labour Committee on Thursday. The Committee is on a two-day tour of the Northern Negev.

Mr. Tanne said the flats would be built by Ramco, with a Government subsidy. If the experiment proved successful, it was hoped that more money would be raised abroad for rental housing.

Mayor David Touviahu told the Committee that there are 2,000 young couples in the city who cannot find flats and must live with their parents.

Bid to Liquidate Bond Firm Called Off

TEL AVIV. — An application made last January by the Attorney-General's office for liquidation of the Globus Investment Co. was on Wednesday cancelled by the District Court at the request of the applicant.

The Attorney-General's representative pointed out that the company had declared a deficit of IL250,000 at the end of 1959, yet had continued to collect money from clients who had purchased Popular Loan bonds from the firm. There was a danger that these persons would not be able to redeem their bonds.

In requesting withdrawal of his application, the Attorney-General's representative reported that the company had in the meantime conducted successful negotiations to obtain funds. In the opinion of the Attorney-General, a satisfactory arrangement has been reached with the bond holders, and the previous application could be withdrawn. *(Hitm.)*

Panama Cities Approves Higher Premiums

The Knesset Finance Committee yesterday decided unanimously to approve the proposals of the Ministry of Labour to increase the premiums for 30-year insurance.

The meeting was attended by the Director of the National Insurance Institute, Dr. G. Leimi; the Director of the Old Age and Survivors Department, Mr. A. Rosen; and the Institute's Actuary, Prof. S. Perem.

THE MANUFACTURERS Association is to hold a special meeting on June 29 to discuss organizational changes.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

APRIL 21, 1960

5½% Treas. Dollar		
5½% Bonds (unsold)		
5½% Defence Loan		
4½% Housing Loan A		
4½% " " B		
4½% " " C		
4½% " " D		
4½% " " E		
4½% " " F		
4½% Pal. Electric 37/44		
4½% Nat. Oil Co.		
4½% Local Authorities		
4½% Jewish Agency		
4½% Keren Hayesod		
4½% " " 50/52 III		
4½% Ramco		
4½% 3/C.o.L. LINKED		
4½% Defence Loan		
4½% Housing Loan A		
4½% " " B		
4½% " " C		
4½% Pal. Electric 37/44		
4½% Pal. Electric 55, 58		
4½% Local Authorities		
4½% " "		
4½% Keren Hayesod		
4½% " " 50/52 III		
4½% Ramco		
4½% 3/C.o.L. LINKED		
4½% Israel		
4½% Ind. Dev. Bank		
4½% Bank Leumi Invest.		
ORDINARY SHARES		
Bank Leumi		
Com. Mortgage Bk.		
Bk. Leumi Invest.		
Ellern's Investment		
Africa Pal. Invest.		
Isr. Land Develop.		
Ata, Textile		
Miller Textile		
Assia & Bejarano		
Pal. Potash		
Teva Pharmac.		
Paleo. Cold Storage		
Am. Isr. Paper Mills		
Delek		
Delek (11/12 Div.)		
Jordan		
Ramco		

B: Buyers only. D: ex Div/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY

Dollar Bonds: Very Weak
Index Bonds: Friendly
Shares: Erratic

AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD

Your investment advisers

U.K. Approves Sterling Investment Transfer

TEL AVIV. — The Bank of Israel has authorized the transfer of sterling to and by the British financier [illegible], who recently established a large shareholding in Afro-Palestine Investments, Ltd. here. The Jerusalem Post learns.

Afro-Palestine recently announced the addition of Il.1m. to its capital, the major part of this coming from Mr. Shine, who is Joint Managing Director of Central District Properties, Ltd., of Barbican, London.

In addition to this investment, Mr. Shine has secured an option from Afro-Palestine to participate in any major investment projects which the company may undertake. Mr. Shine will open an office here. It was decided at a meeting held with Mr. Ya'acov Gori, Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors.

Mr. Leslie Palmer, legal adviser to the Shine group of companies, has also been elected to the Board of Directors of Afro-Palestine.

Afro-Palestine plans to acquire considerable real estate in Israel cities, it is learned. The company developed the Savoy suburb of Tel Aviv.

AUTOCAR EXHIBIT IN NEW YORK

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The General Manager of Haifa Autocar company of Haifa, Mr. Yitzhak Shulkinsky, flew to the U.S. yesterday to set up the company's exhibit at the International Automobile Show in New York. At the show, which is to run from May 4 to May 14, the company will exhibit its Sabra car and a 1,700 c.c. sports car. *(Hitm.)*

ALUMINIUM CAPS FOR CREAM JARS

Tnuva's cream and yoghurt products are now being distributed in aluminium-sealed jars in the Tel Aviv area, the Histadrut's dairy marketing company announced this week.

The company has ordered similar bottling and sealing equipment for its other dairies, the announcement said.

Notices to the Public

ANNOUNCEMENT TO VISITORS FROM ABROAD

The traditional "Tnaria" will be held this evening at 7.30 at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv, to mark the termination of Passover pilgrimages.

Ohel Memorial Day, Sunday, April 24. Dr. S.Z. Cahana, Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, will tell memories of bravery in the Ghettos.

Visitors are requested to phone 64222.

When in PARIS you are cordially invited to visit

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The following order was given on April 21, 1960

In The District Court, Haifa

Notice No. 484/60

Civil File 361/60

before His Honour Judge J. Cahen

Between

1. Barnett Bros. & Borchard Ltd., 41 Hastzmaut Road, Haifa
2. Afid Navigation (Holdings) Ltd., 41 Hastzmaut Road, Haifa

in its name and as shareholder of Afid Mediterranean Line Ltd.

APPLICANTS

Against

1. The Investment Co. of Hakibbutz Hameuhad Fund Ltd.
2. Baruch (Boria Yudkovski, Kibbutz Lohmei Hageteot)
3. Y. Chugim, Kibbutz Beit Hashita
4. David Maimon, Kibbutz Ein Harod

RESPONDENTS

ORDER

In pursuance of the application and the affidavits I order the respondents to refrain from disturbing the first applicant in loading goods on the ship "Palyam" until the end of the hearing of this application.

The respondents are to be summoned for a hearing fixed for April 29, 1960 at 8.30 a.m.

To DR. M. GOTTESMANN
General Director of

ELANIT KNITTING MILLS

our sincere congratulations on the inauguration of the new factory

Zimron

Worsted Spinning Mills Ltd.

Reuben and Miriam Kathein are happy to announce the birth of a

SON

brother to Gila and Nurith.

The Brith Milah will take place on Monday, April 25, 1960, at 2 p.m. in their home at 5 Rehov Hagalil, Kiriat Shmona.

Please regard this as a personal invitation.

Our profound thanks to all friends and acquaintances for the sympathy extended us in our bereavement on the death of our dear

HERBERT HIRSCH

Erna Hirsch, née Schloss, Jerusalem
Dr. Siegfried Hirsch and Hannah Hirsch, Haifa
Dr. Willy Sidarik and Hannah Sidarik, Kiryat Shmona

VACANCY

Correspondence Secretary (female)

ENGLISH and HEBREW

Apply to Mr. Segalovic, Beit Romano, 8 Jaffa Rd., Tel Aviv. Tel. 63281, between 11-1; 2-4.

TOURISTS OF BESSARABIAN ORIGIN NOW VISITING ISRAEL

ARE INVITED TO A FESTIVE RECEPTION BY

The World Federation of Bessarabian Jews

to be given on Thursday, April 28, 1960, at 7.30 p.m. in the Federation's hall, 21 Rehov Hahashmal, Tel Aviv.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

jointly with Hadassah-WIZO of Canada

wishes to announce, in agreement with the Central Competitions Committee of the Israel Engineers and Architects Association,

a limited-open competition

among Israel architects and engineers for the design of

THE EILAT GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

PANEL OF JUDGES: 1) Prof. R. Beller; 2) A. Sharon, Architect; 3) S. Fewster, Architect; 4) I. Cherniavsky, Engineer; 5) G. Asher, Architect. ADVISERS: A. Eghert, Architect, D. Ben-Dor, Architect, E. Tyss-Bohan, Architect.

FEES: In addition to the fees paid for each requested entry, a sum of IL2,000 has been set aside for prizes. DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING ENTRIES: September 11, 1960. A tour of Eilat will take place on Tuesday, May 10, 1960. To secure a place on the plane (at the contestant's own expense), apply immediately as detailed in the competition rules, available at the Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv branches of the Engineers and Architects Association for a sum of IL5.

American Zionism at Cross-Roads

New Communal Unity—or Chaos—May Result from Jewish Agency Reorganization

By JESSE S. LUBEIN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — WHAT started out as a technical reorganization of the Jewish Agency to satisfy the income tax division of the U.S. Treasury has ended in a complex division of functions and fund-raising responsibilities that may either revitalize or else challenge the continued existence as a viable body of the organized Zionist movement in this country.

It all began many months ago with the publication in a Washington tax journal of a theoretical case of a fictitious organization raising money to be spent overseas. The question raised was how the organization could prove that its funds are spent solely for charitable purposes and that contributions to it are therefore entitled to be deducted from income tax.

The answer to this theoretical case, the details of which accurately fit the Jewish Agency, was, briefly, that there must be American supervision by an American organization of the expenditure of the money for charitable and educational purposes.

No official directive was ever given to the United Jewish Appeal, which raises money for the Jewish Agency and the Joint Distribution Committee, nor was its tax deductibility ever questioned. On the contrary, when some "big givers" began to hear rumours of the tax question, the United Jewish Appeal sent out photostats of an official communication from the U.S. Treasury stating that the income tax status of the United Jewish Appeal was never in doubt.

Took a Hint

Knowing what the government lawyers wanted, however, the Jewish Agency proceeded to organize an American corporation to handle the U.J.A. funds. But this was just the beginning. As long as a reorganization was taking place, it was decided for various reasons to do a thorough job, as a result of which organized Zionism here may be forced out of its present doldrums and achieve community leadership in Jewish education and pro-Israel activities. If it does not it will be forever retired into the never-never land populated by outdated societies that go on and on after all function has ceased.

What the reorganization did was to take away from the Jewish Agency and its bountiful supply of U.J.A. funds all of the activities of the Agency on the American scene. This includes the American Zionist Council, which has done an excellent job of Zionist education and public relations; the two departments for Jewish education, secular and non-secular; the Herzl Institute, which carries on an imaginative programme of courses and lectures and publishes the Midstream quarterly; the Youth Department; and the invaluable Zionist archives and library.

All of these activities are educational and therefore tax-deductible. They have now been placed under the aegis of the American Zionist Council, and the American Zionist parties will have to raise funds for them in a separate campaign. According to Nahum Goldmann, this opportunity to do fund-raising for vital Jewish educational, cultural and youth activities should be "a blessing for the Zionist movement."

Last Chance

It will be a blessing if the campaign is successful. Success will be measured not only by the money raised but by organizational machinery and personalities which the Zionists succeed in mobilizing on national and community levels. This is an opportunity — probably the last — for the Zionist organizations in this country to come out of their shell and fight for community leadership in the all-important field of Jewish education.

It may be too late. Educational organizations with long years of experience, and skilled personnel, are hardly going to make way for the Zionists. These organizations are and always have been pro-Israel and they feel that they have been and will continue to do as good a job of teaching Judaism and instilling a love for and identification with Israel as the official Zionists.

The enlargement of the American Zionist Council and its embarkation on a fund-raising campaign in 1961 is not the only revolutionary change in the Jewish Agency departments. The Agency, like Gaul, has been divided not into two but three parts. The third section is the Immigration Department and PATWA, which have not been able to find an adoptive American parent and will revert to the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem. Besides the Immigration Department and PATWA, this American section of the Jewish Agency Executive will continue to handle the popular Summer Institute in Israel for Youth, the distribution of press features to Latin America and other countries, and take care of organizational matters connected with the World Zionist Organization and its Actions Committee. This section of the Executive here has to incorporate under a new name which has not yet been decided, but which will be something like "Executive of the Jewish Agency, American Section, Inc.," and will thus maintain the "Jewish Agency" part of its title. There will therefore be two Jewish agencies in New York. One will retain substantially the old name of Jewish Agency for Israel, and will be financed by the "U.J.A." The other, under a new name, but will be something like Executive of the Jewish Agency, American Section, Inc. and will be a section of the World Zionist Organization and will not be financed by the U.J.A.

Organized American Zionists have never shown any zeal in support of emigration to Israel. They may have believed, too, that such support could not be justified to the U.S. Department of Internal Revenue as an educational activity, thus endangering the American Zionist Council's application for income tax deductibility for its new campaign. The Agency's Immigration Department and PATWA will therefore have to be supported out of the 20 per cent of the Jewish Agency's campaign funds which are raised outside of the United States.

Though this is no more than a book-keeping transaction, it should have two important results:

1. No longer will anti-nationalist critics of the U.J.A. be able to claim its funds are not used in line with its slogans. A U.J.A. contributor can be sure that not a penny of his money is going directly for the propagation of emigration to Israel, or for the first-class air fare of an Actions Committee delegate.

2. With a limited supply of funds available for these "non-charitable" activities, the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem may be forced into an "agonizing reappraisal" of their worth. They may, for instance, take a hard look at the offices of the Immigration Department and of PATWA in New York, analyse their cost per immigrant from the U.S., and decide whether they can be kept up.

Another decision connected with the reorganization, which unlike those described above has received wide publicity, is the notice to the Israel parties that allocations to their constructive funds will be terminated at the end of 1960. This has caused some unhappiness not only to the parties each of which must now set up a fund-raising apparatus in this country, but to community welfare fund leaders, at whose request the allocations were first made.

Now the national leadership of the U.J.A. has found the allocations a distinct liability. The disclosures by James P. Warburg in this country and the New Deal Party in Israel (among many others) that a percentage of U.J.A. funds, though tiny, was going to the parties, shocked many big givers who were previously unaware of the allocations and the reasons for them.

Altogether about $2m. has been going to the party allocations. If separate campaigns by the parties will result in a loss to the U.J.A. of two or three million — and it is extremely doubtful that it will — the U.J.A. national leadership considers that the sacrifice will have been worthwhile. Here they differ from the local leadership, which is not so much worried by loss in funds as by a possible chaos in community fund-raising.

ELI By Meir

"Eli says this is the finest waterfront demonstration since the Boston Tea Party."

HEARD ABROAD

I have gathered as much as anyone from his (Ahmadu Bello's) tongue, but this places it much darker without him, and we shall be glad to have him back whatever he may say about me — Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

Fifty times who are dying for lack of food, and those who are born for lack of contraception — Dr. J. Heenan, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool.

In Switzerland and Sweden, where they have few material worries and the highest standard of living in Europe, they show depressives in great numbers — Lord Avon.

Look at our background today — television, films, ready-made stimulants. All experience for the people is now pre-digested — I tell you the curse of the age is the 'threat'. — Signor Roberto Rossellini

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YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Mr. H. to Nasser's Rescue

THE leopard cannot change its spots, comments Herut on Mr. Hammarskjold's intervention with the Swedish Transport Workers Federation whom he has advised against boycotting U.A.R. flag ships. Thus, by jumping into the arena, the Secretary-General has as good as taken the Egyptian dictator under his wing. The American Government, which is not in the least interested in exacerbating relations with the U.A.R., did not care to intervene or exert its influence on the New York longshoremen, but Mr. Hammarskjold has not hesitated to support Nasser's high-handed behaviour, which shows that he is a party to the dispute.

Davar (Histadrut) writes that if Mr. Hammarskjold has been reported correctly as giving as reason for his advice the fact that "since the Ingo Toft no Scandinavian vessel has met with difficulties in the Suez Canal," then it may be deemed a narrow and egoistical reason. If that is Mr. Hammarskjold's doctrine in the sphere of international relations, it is difficult to understand what he is doing in the United Nations at all. It is to be hoped that he will give an explanation for his step, which strengthens Nasser's stand against a justifiably inflamed world opinion.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) maintains that by their action the New York longshoremen have proved that a halt must be called to Nasser's contempt for international law, without which there can be no normal intercourse between peace-loving people. Their move has echoed the world over, and while the Scandinavians have heeded Mr. Hammarskjold's advice to suspend their boycott for the time being, sight should not be lost of the fact that they have condemned Nasser's tactics.

Hatzofe (National Religious) writes that despite Mr. Hammarskjold's high office, Israel should react to his intervention. Ma'ariv also takes a serious view of Mr. Hammarskjold's action, which has succeeded in softening the blow against Nasser that was about to take on international proportions.

Hamodia (World Agudа) writes that Israel awaits developments not without concern, to see how much a small nation can rely on the aid of the powers against threats and persecution and to what extent world opinion has faith in the principles of justice, honesty and liberty. In Israel's experience, until now these have been mere slogans.

Haboker (General Zionist) will not be surprised if the Cleopatra is unloaded and the longshoremen's stand recorded as a passing episode, but even then the U.A.R. and the Arab League may learn that the risks involved in the boycott against Israel are greater than the political gains they may yield, and perhaps even that their entire hate campaign against Israel does not pay.

LONDON LETTER By David Courtney

Those Weird Foreigners

A KIND of lassitude has come over England, at least where international affairs are concerned.

There has been Salah Salem, of course, the 'Dancing Major,' who came to London for medical treatment, although not long ago he said that he would rather see his sick son die than have him treated in England. Circumstances have changed since then, he said after he came out of the London Clinic, and he had to admit that "British doctors are among the best in the world." But although he was feeling better than he had felt for months, he was in no mood for dancing.

Besides, there is still a good deal about England that the Major hates. He hates Israel, too. In fact, he obviously is a good hater and now that he is feeling so much better should be able, at least after convalescence, to give to his hatred the sturdy expression proper to his role as controlling chairman of five Government newspapers.

But glad as we were to welcome Major Salem and have our doctors put him on the way towards recovery, he was not particularly big news. What, then, do we talk about? If we are big people in the City we talk about the Chancellor of the Exchequer's failure to reduce taxes; and if we are Labour people we talk about his failure to ease the lot of Old Age Pensioners; and if we are ordinary people we say something nasty about him under our breaths every time we pay that extra twopence for a packet of cigarettes.

Fairy-Tale Quality

Budget and Major Salem aside there is, however, one good topic, one sure lead to the picture papers and the B.B.C. It is Princess Margaret's wedding next month. You must bear in mind that the Royal Family and all that surrounds it have, for the average Briton, the quality of fairy-tale. Monarchy in the second half of the Twentieth Century may be anachronistic, but, to the Englishman, better a well-bred, well-framed anachronism to which none of us dare aspire (except the venturesome Mr. Armstrong-Jones who may well be a fairy-prince in disguise) than a President who is no better than the rest of us and worse than those of us who do not like his politics.

Anyway, everyone is happy about Princess Margaret and especially about the grand procession which is to take place on her wedding day and the flowers to be strewn in the streets (please, Good Fairy, let it not rain!) and the banners and the rose-entwined arches and the Captain's Escort and the brass band and things.

But there is some unease. Why are the Scandinavian and Dutch Royal families staying at home? And for that matter, even Don Juan of Spain? The excuses they have given have not been impressive and many people are wondering what can be the matter with them. They are foreigners, of course, and goodness knows what makes foreigners act the way they do.

That kind of thing, like the switching of the Best Man, sets up rumours we could all do without, and it is to the credit of the British newspapers that they have kept quiet about the rumours and concentrated on the fact that Princess Margaret is marrying the man she wants to marry and will be having the kind of wedding that the whole country, on the spot or at their television sets, can take part in and thoroughly enjoy.

Gallic Feeling

We really do enjoy things like royal weddings, just as we enjoy the splendid pageantry of an occasion like General de Gaulle's visit. He, of course, was only a President. But what a President! He did the right thing all the time, spoke the right words, looked the right way and fitted magnificently into banquets at Buckingham Palace and the Guildhall, ecstatic parades by the Brigade of Guards, a decorated Whitehall that really did look grand, and crowds of people who loyally remembered the de Gaulle of Free France and felt excitedly Gallic — which is always a good way for Englishmen or anybody else to feel.

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The Joy of Music
by Leonard Bernstein
Available everywhere

Six members of the "Christian Business Men Committee - International" (CBMCI) are coming from the U.S.A. to Israel for a short visit. They will speak on
"The Gospel and Practical Life"
at Bethesda Hall, 59 Allenby Rd., Haifa, on Saturday, April 23, at 5 p.m.
Entrance free, all welcome!

MARGINAL COMMENT

SCAPEGOAT IN SEOUL

By George Leonof

THE news from Seoul vividly illustrates the amazing resourcefulness of the omnipotent octogenarian who for 12 years has resorted to every known device of cunning, hypocrisy, oppression and terror to maintain his oligarchic rule over the so-called Republic of South Korea. The South Korean Government and the executive of the ruling Liberal Party have resigned, "accepting responsibility" for the bloody rioting which culminated Monday night in the shooting down of scores of student demonstrators. In resigning, they left the affairs of government and of the party solely in the hands of President Syngman Rhee — whose re-election to a fourth term last month, widely alleged to have been fraudulent, was the direct cause of the disorders.

★

THE political artifice, of course, antedates the "Divine right of Kings," under which the monarch could do no wrong. Rhee's government and party bosses have come forward as the scapegoat which, the sins adroitly heaped upon its head, is now suffered to escape into the wilderness, so to say. It may astonish contemporary students of government that anyone should still consider the contrivance useful and effective. But few acquainted with Syngman Rhee's post-war record will doubt that he would not have felt the need even for this paltry subtlety were it not for the prompt statement from the U.S. State Department that the demonstrators had "justifiable grievances," which is about the most forthright condemnation of Rhee's policies by America since President Truman's intervention eight years ago.

★

IN July, 1952, in the midst of a severe parliamentary crisis, President Truman dispatched a note to Syngman Rhee expressing "shock" at his summary arrest of 12 members of the National Assembly (40 others went into hiding to escape detention). The Assemblymen had been taken into custody, after a hastily declared martial law, on clearly trumped-up charges of accepting Communist bribes to overthrow the regime. The real quarrel between Rhee and the Assembly was over his handling of the coming (1952) elections, and because the Assembly objected to Rhee arrogating to himself powers which rightfully belonged to the Cabinet. This was but a continuation of the long-standing tension between the President and the Assembly. In 1950 Rhee found himself in opposition to the majority in the House, but refused to relinquish power. The military attack by North Korea shortly after postponed the crisis, but it flared anew in May, 1952, when the signing of a truce to end the war was already in sight. Syngman Rhee then too appeared to bow to American pressure. Though he blandly informed President Truman that he was "misinformed" on the political situation, he decided against dissolution of the recalcitrant Assembly and called off further arrests of Assemblymen. But Rhee's service to democracy never went further than the lip, and his oppressive rule, though here and there he made concessions of expediency, was never eased.

★

BOTH militarily and economically, South Korea is still as dependent on the U.S. for its existence as it was in the darkest days of the Korean War. But there is an important change in Syngman Rhee's situation, for his immediate enemies today are not the enemies of America. On the contrary, judging from the reactions of the U.S. Congress, which is calling for President Eisenhower to call off his intended visit to South Korea in June, Americans are inclined rather to sympathize with the opposition. The Americans cannot easily forget that the very existence of Syngman Rhee's government is due to the sacrifice of thousands of American lives, which were offered on the altar of Democracy. It was not that there was any illusion even a decade ago, in informed places, as to the real nature of Rhee's regime, on whose behalf the United Nations took up arms largely to uphold the principle that no country may be destroyed by another, even if it has a bad government. Which is not quite the same thing as a people striving to throw off the yoke of a tyrannical and arbitrary regime.

Jerusalem, April 22, 1960.

Reader's Letter

WAR CRIMINALS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issue of April 7, you reported that Dr. Robinson of New York had in his possession a list of 500 names of Nazi criminals who were active during 1941-45 in the concentration camps of Auschwitz and Birkenau, and that witnesses to their crimes should write to New York.

May I point out that the same list was sent to the Documentation Centre in Haifa, by Dr. Vogel, the State Prosecutor of Frankfurt, and this was reported in your issue of March 4. I should like to remind the public that the list is still on exhibition at the Centre, 21 Rehov Herzl, Haifa, from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., for the convenience of possible witnesses, and it is obviously better for Israelis to examine the list here than to write to New York for it.

Yours, etc.
T. FRIEDMAN
Director of Documentation Centre
Haifa, April 10.

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VISITOR'S COLUMN: Prof. Theodore von Karman

Scientist Who Spurned Goering

By PHILIP GILLON

Professor Theodore von Karman, the leading aeronautical scientist of our time, was director of the Aeronautical Institute of the University of Aachen and consultant to Junkers Airplane Works when the Nazis advanced towards power in 1930. He decided to leave Germany at once, despite a promise by Goering that he would find a place for von Karman where nobody would know that he was a Jew and where he could enjoy unparalleled power and prosperity. "A man is only a Jew when I say he is" declared Goering.

Von Karman rejected the proposal that he deny his Jewishness and serve the Nazis. Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, the physicist who received a Nobel Prize for his measurement of the charge of the electron, had urged Daniel Guggenheim some years before to endow aeronautical laboratories at the California Institute of Technology. Guggenheim agreed, provided Millikan could find a suitable director. Millikan cabled von Karman to come on the first boat.

Von Karman became director of the laboratories in 1930 and held the post for 20 years, in addition to numerous other appointments in the U.S. He was made consultant to the Ordnance Branch of the U.S. Army in 1938 and adviser to the Army Air Corps and the U.S. Air Force in 1939. In the first few months of World War II, President Roosevelt found that the Army, the Navy and industry were all opposed to American intervention against Germany; only Air Force General "Hap" Arnold favoured vigorous American action. Roosevelt instructed his Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr., to sound out the scientists, and the Secretary of the Treasury turned to von Karman.

"America must build 50,000 planes," von Karman told him simply.

"When?" asked Morgenthau.

"Yesterday!"

Even before the War broke out he had been working on rockets. He became the first director of the Pasadena Jet-Propulsion Laboratory which went on to make Explorer satellites. Already in 1942 they succeeded in launching a rocket (known as "WAC Corporal" because it was so slender) 100 miles vertically into space.

In 1944 General Arnold told von Karman that World War II was as good as won and that he was more worried about what would happen if another war should break out in 1965. So he installed von Karman in the Pentagon as director of a group of scientists to review possible developments in atomic energy, radar and supersonic flight. The report, which will shortly come off the "Secret" list and will be available for general publication, predicted many of the sensational changes that have since astonished the world; among other weapons anticipated was a ballistic missile with a range of 6,000 miles.

As a result of his war and scientific services Professor von Karman received numerous decorations and awards from the U.S. and Allied countries, and was made a member of several important Orders. In recent years he has concentrated more on theory; he is still consultant to the U.S. Air Force, NATO and the General Electric Corporation, and is founder of, and consultant to, the Aerojet General Corporation. "They think that I've retired," he says with a smile, "so they expect me to work harder than ever. I travel all over the world to read papers and to consult with people."

Although he is close to 79 years old, Professor von Karman is as alert mentally as people half his age. Short, spry and dapper, he surveys both the world and outer space with eyes that twinkle with dry humour. Although he uses a hearing aid he misses nothing.

Here in 1929

He was born in Budapest, where his father, Professor Maurice de Karman, was an eminent philosopher and educator and also Chairman of the Trustees of the Budapest Jewish Gymnasium, the first Jewish High School to be recognized by a European Government. During World War I he served in the Austro-Hungarian Air Corps. He first visited Israel in 1929 and contributed a paper which was published, together with papers by Einstein and Niels Bohr, by the Hebrew University. Von Karman was delighted to receive reprints in German and Hebrew, which he promptly despatched to professors in Germany who were anti-Semitic.

Prof. von Karman came to Israel at the invitation of the Weizmann Institute to participate in a Symposium in Applied Mathematics to be held next Tuesday in connection with the dedication exercises of the Leo Hirsh Hall and the Wenner-Gren Computer Centre. Prof. von Karman will lecture at the Symposium on "Outstanding Problems in Fluid Dynamics." On that occasion he will be made an Honorary Fellow of the Weizmann Institute.

Together with Prof. L. Arnold of New York University, Prof. von Karman will also deliver a lecture on "Problems of Re-entry into the Atmosphere" before the Israel Society for Aeronautical Sciences. Prof. von Karman and his colleagues have found that they must add chemistry to aeronautics. This latest phase of development of aeronautical science Prof. von Karman calls "aerothermochemistry."

WHAT did he remember that I forgot???

HE bought CHERRY HEERING before boarding the plane, at
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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Because of Memorial Day the following changes will occur in the schedule of appearances of the 1960 European Beauty Queens.

THE GALA BALL
will take place at the Accadia Hotel on Sunday, April 24, at 9 p.m.

THE FASHION SHOW
at the Ramat Aviv Hotel will be held on Monday, April 25, at 3 p.m.

THE SHOW
that was to have taken place on Monday, April 25, at the E.O.A. House, will be given at the Peer Cinema on Thursday, April 28, at 9 p.m.

THE JERUSALEM AND HAIFA SHOWS
will be held as previously announced. The appearances in Haifa will take place under the auspices of the French Embassy and with the participation of the actors of "Exodus".

Tickets are available at all Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv ticket agencies.

Transportation to the Accadia Hotel: Sightseeing inc. tour company, 81 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

GENERAL ZIONIST WOMEN — OLAM HA'ISHA

Cover of a pamphlet issued by the U.S. Seafarers Union, AFL-CIO.

Counter Boycott

NASSER'S Suez Canal blockade was again called to the world's attention this week, but this time not by the Inge Toft or the Astypalea, which were detained for months on end at Port Said with their Israel cargo on board. Egypt's own vessel, the Cleopatra, was lying idle in New York harbour for over a week due to continued protest picketing by the Seafarers International Union, which had decided on this action in reply to the hardships caused to American seamen by Nasser's blacklisting of U.S. vessels suspected of dealing with Israel.

Over a year of continued diplomatic activity on the part of the U.N. Secretariat and some Western maritime powers had not succeeded in moving the Cairo Government, but the valiant demonstration of the American seamen did. Repeated representations to Nasser by the U.N. Secretary-General on the unlawful detention of ships at the Canal often remained unanswered for weeks, but when Nasser's boycott all of a sudden boomeranged on his own Cleopatra, the entire U.A.R. diplomatic machine swung into gear.

The Egyptian representations to the State Department were to no avail, because it was up to the U.S. courts to decide whether the picketing of the Cleopatra was illegal and should be stopped by a court injunction. The U.S. Ambassador in Cairo had to work hard to make this basic point of American democracy understood to the U.A.R. authorities.

Meanwhile the U.A.R. dockers' unions decided to stage a boycott of their own against American ships. The U.S. freighter Exminster was refused unloading at the Syrian port of Latakia, and all other U.S. vessels were threatened with a similar fate at all U.A.R. ports unless the boycott of the Cleopatra was lifted by next Monday.

The U.N. Secretary-General, who had displayed such patience, was a good deal less patient with the seamen's reaction. Under his pressure, the Swedish Transport Workers Federation, which only a fortnight ago had decided to boycott all U.A.R. flagships, decided to call off this decision even before it could be implemented. The U.N. Secretary-General stated that in his opinion the action of the Swedish workers was not in place because "since the Inge Toft episode there had been no further incidents involving Scandinavian vessels." Mr. Hammarskjold failed to mention that since the Inge Toft no Scandinavian vessels trading with Israel had been through the Canal and, moreover, the detention of the Astypalea, which had complied with all the conditions exacted by Nasser from the U.N. Secretary-General, proved Mr. Hammarskjold's personal failure in dealing with the Suez blockade.

It remained to be seen whether Mr. Hammarskjold, who probably considered the Swedish Federation's action a handicap to his "quiet diplomacy" in Cairo, had any other measures in mind to bring an end to the Suez blockade and restore international shipping rights to all nations, including Israel.

Afro-Asian Shadow

WHEN the Guinean chairman of the second Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference, held at Conakry last week, called the opening session to order, he declined to start the proceedings until the Israel Ambassador to Guinea, Mr. Shlomo Hillel, had left the room where various official and unofficial political organizations from 30 countries were to debate the future of the two continents.

Yet the Israel Ambassador, together with other members of the Diplomatic Corps in Conakry, had been invited to the conference as an official observer. When Mr. Hillel brought this serious incident to the attention of Guinea's President, Mr. Sekou Toure, the latter expressed his regret over it and asked him to inform the Israel Foreign Ministry that what had occurred at the conference neither reflected Guinea's attitude to Israel nor was in line with the policy of the Guinean Government. He also promised to investigate the incident thoroughly and is expected to receive the Israel Ambassador in a few days for what can be considered a final and formal settlement of this unprecedented public slight to the plenipotentiary envoy of a friendly nation.

The unsavoury episode — and the anti-Israel resolution subsequently passed at the Conakry conference, in which this country was described as "an imperialist base with expansionist tendencies," may be explained by the fact that the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference's headquarters are in Cairo, that it is a non-government organization, that it benefits from all-out Moscow and Peking support, incorporates a number of official Communist organizations and Communist fronts, and takes in the Algerian FLN and the outlawed extreme Moumie group of Cameroun.

Now that the Cold War is turning gradually into a struggle for the soul of the emerging and uncommitted nations, Israel's advice and technical assistance to a number of the new countries have aroused concern not only in Cairo, but also in Moscow and Peking. Israel's experience is giving a lead to newly-independent states attempting to fill the vacuum left by colonial administrations and searching for new social and economic patterns. It thus decreases the prospects of these states opting for Communism or being driven to it.

The Communist powers are therefore actively assisting Cairo in an anti-Israel crusade in Africa, which has been rendered easier by Israel's friendship with France, considered by most African nations the continent's foremost colonialist threat in view of the Algerian conflict and the recent Sahara atomic tests.

Communist Influence

Nevertheless, at two previous African meetings, last January's All-African Conference in Tunisia and the Positive Action Conference for Peace and Security in Africa held in Accra this month, the Egyptian-Communist bloc was prevented from putting across anti-Israel resolutions. In Guinea, however, the influences of Communist diplomatic representations is far stronger — mainly, the Guineans claim, because of the complete and inconsiderate withdrawal of the French administration when Sekou Toure announced his country's withdrawal from the French Community, a withdrawal that created enormous difficulties for the fledgling new independent government.

The more friends Israel wins in Africa the more are the Arab and Communist countries of the Afro-Asian bloc expected to attempt to undermine Israel's position on both continents. This week the five-member Arab majority of the U.N. African group again prevented the Israel delegation from being invited to the year's Africa Day reception at the U.N. Matters are expected to change for the better as more non-Arab nations attain independence in Africa and counterbalance the Arab bloc which blindly follows Cairo's lead. This may well have something to do with the proposal of the U.A.R.'s delegation to the U.N. this week that the African group discontinue its separate activities and begin to function only as part of the Afro-Asian bloc — where an Arab-Communist majority against Israel can be counted on for some time.

Even Tunisia opposed this Egyptian proposal, and Israel cooperation with the new countries of Africa may be expected to continue even if the social and economic ties that develop are not immediately reflected on the political and diplomatic plane.

Pending Minister

THE protracted "teachers crisis" which had meanwhile become the "Aranne crisis" dragged on without an immediate solution in sight. The Minister of Education had resigned four weeks ago, mainly because the Government and Mapai had failed to support his demand that some kind of recognition be given to the Secondary School Teachers Association, which had split off from the Histadrut-affiliated Teachers Union. At that time Mr. Ben-Gurion was still abroad, and Mr. Aranne's resignation was not accepted pending the Prime Minister's return. Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Ben-Gurion discussed the dissident teachers' demands with them and succeeded in ending their "non-cooperation" strike by promising to find an equitable solution to the dispute. However, he did not succeed in persuading Mr. Aranne to take back his resignation.

Both Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Aranne made it clear that they were not willing to recognize the independent Association as the sole bargaining agent of the secondary school teachers, not all of whom belonged to it.

However, the Histadrut, through its Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, made it known that it was unwilling to accept such a compromise. Mr. Lavin, the secretary of the Teachers Union, whom the secondary school teachers consider hostile to their interests, remained adamant against any split in the organization.

It was not altogether surprising that "Davar" — the Histadrut daily — reported that the entire affair would be discussed at the highest level, mainly between Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Lavon, and that no decision would be taken prior to this meeting.

The papers meanwhile listed several candidates for the job, always on the assumption that Mr. Aranne does not change his mind. His successor could be Mr. Abba Eban, presently Minister without Portfolio, who would presumably be willing to undertake the job once Mr. Aranne's resignation had been formally accepted by the Premier. The other candidate was the writer Mr. Izhar Smilansky (S. Yizhar), who is considered the Mapai faction's main spokesman on education in the Knesset.

Sandy Passover

A HEAVY layer of hot, sand-saturated air blanketed the country during the second part of the Passover holidays. The weather sent many thousands to the beaches, although most Israelis preferred to stay indoors behind closed shutters.

Temperatures reached 38 degrees due to a barometric low over Egypt. When this low moved northward over the Mediterranean Sea, the temperature dropped but the sand-saturated air covered Tel Aviv with semi-darkness at noon while Arkia aircraft bringing tourists back from Eilat landed with considerable delays.

On Sunday night, the annual "Song of the Sea" celebrations commemorating the crossing of the Red Sea by the Jews about 3,300 years ago took place on the Tel Aviv sea front and at Eilat. Thousands recited the prayers in synagogues all over the country.

On the last day of Passover thousands of Jerusalemites and tourists gathered on Mt. Zion for a service honouring the memory of those who perished in the Nazi holocaust and in service with the Israel Defence Forces.

Passover coincided with the Easter holidays. The Holy Fire which symbolizes the Resurrection for the Greek communities was lit in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, brought over the Israel-Jordan lines through Mandelbaum Gate and carried to various Orthodox churches where the lights it kindled would be kept burning till next Easter.

The annual Automobile Rally was won by a Tel Aviv driver in a little 1907 Goggomobil. Second among the 41 drivers who participated in the two-day rally was the owner of a 1960 Sunbeam Rapier while third prize went to the driver of a 1959 Austin. In Ein Gev, the otherwise rather pale Music Festival came to an end with a highly successful performance by the Bayanihan Philippine dance and folklore group.

U.S. Seafarers Protest Blacklist

Following is the text of a pamphlet issued by the Seafarers International Union, AFL-CIO, the cover of which is reproduced at left.

As seamen and maritime workers, we believe in the unrestricted right of merchant ships to go anywhere in peacetime.

This is also the stated policy of the United States.

It has been part of international law for over 70 years.

This Egyptian ship, the m.v. Cleopatra, is free to come to the United States, to carry any cargo it wants anywhere in the world. We agree it should be free to do so. We have no complaint against the ship. We have no grievance with the crew who, like ourselves, are seamen, part of the world-wide brotherhood of the sea.

Everybody believes in freedom of navigation. Yet Colonel Nasser, the president (and dictator) of Egypt, has denied this freedom to many ships.

He has placed many American-flag vessels, owned by Americans and manned by American seamen on a blacklist. Why? Because, at some time, these ships have carried a cargo to or from Israel, or may have stopped at an Israel port for fuel or food.

As a result, of his blacklist American ship operators have been denied the right to carry cargo — U.S. Government-owned cargo in many instances — to and from Mideast ports.

Our Government is on record against interference by any nation of a ship's right to move freely in all parts of the world. Yet our Navy, and our Agriculture Department have, in effect, supported the blacklist. Right after the President of the United States declared it was "certainly not our policy," the State Department asserted that "the United States has consistently made clear to all nations concerned its opposition to the boycott and its strong disapproval of the boycott regulations..." Yet the Department of Agriculture said it was "no concern" of theirs that American ships were being blacklisted.

How does this blacklist work? Ship companies which wish to bid on farm surplus cargoes must agree to a charter clause which bars them from this trade if they have ever touched an Israel port.

What are these cargoes? They are surplus cargoes, owned by the U.S. Government, paid for by the U.S. taxpayer, being given as a gift to the people of Egypt — yet Colonel Nasser dictates which ships can or cannot carry gifts to him!

That isn't all. Our Navy has permitted Colonel Nasser to refuse to load US-owned oil — bought and paid for by the American taxpayer — on U.S. flag ships on Nasser's blacklist.

The fact of the matter is our Government has accepted the blacklisting of American ships and U.S. seamen are suffering the consequences.

Seamen throughout the free world are suffering as well. Danish seamen on the freighter Inge Toft were virtual prisoners of Nasser for nine months because he would not permit their ship through the Suez Canal, until they surrendered their cargo. It was a piece of open piracy. Yet nothing is done.

American seamen, crew members on blacklisted ships passing through the Canal on other voyages, are abused, mistreated and restricted to their vessels. Yet nothing is done. Our Government turns its back to this threat to basic liberties.

Well, the Government may do nothing, but we don't believe the American public will swallow this without a murmur. Certainly, American maritime workers do not intend to take this sitting down, as shown by this protest. The same sentiments are shared by Scandinavian and Western European maritime workers as well.

What should be done? Our Government should notify Nasser that it will use all the resources at its command to restore international law and freedom of the seas. If necessary, our Government should:

(a) ORDER THE NAVY NOT TO PURCHASE OIL IN ANY PORT WHERE AMERICAN SHIPS ARE BLACKLISTED. THERE IS PLENTY OF OIL AVAILABLE TODAY ALL OVER THE WORLD, AS WELL AS BACK HOME IN TEXAS, TO MEET ALL OUR NEEDS WITHOUT BOWING TO THE BLACKLIST.

(b) HALT THE SHIPMENT OF FARM SURPLUS CARGOES TO ANY NATION WHICH BLACKLISTS AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Then, and only then may the principles of international law be respected by Nasser.

If you believe in freedom of the seas, in freedom of navigation, the right of American ships and American seamen to engage freely in the business of international trade, then we urge you, write your Congressmen and demand that the United States insist upon observance of international law and take positive steps to end the blacklist.

Thank you for your interest and support.

SEAFARERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL-CIO
INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, AFL-CIO

PRISONERS IN SUEZ

American Seamen Tell Their Story

Typical of the trials and troubles through which American seamen have had to go when their ships were suspected by the Egyptians of having something to do with trade with Israel is the following, told by a crewman of the s.s. Westport, a U.S. freighter returning home from Ceylon. It is taken from the "Seafarer's Log," published by the Seafarers International Union's Atlantic and Gulf District.

WE pulled into Suez, the colourful stinkhole of the Middle East, the land of forty thieves and innumerable world crises.

The ship had already been blacklisted some time ago due to carrying cargo to Israel, and there was a rumour that we were to be stopped because of a small sum of money supposedly owed by World Tramping for previous services and a certain amount needed for the toll.

Whatever it was that prevented our passing through the Canal remains a deep dark secret to us... but thus started our strange trial and predicament that was to last for 22 days, filled to the brim with anger, despair, and faint hope of coming back with a good trip under our belt.

After it was ascertained that we were not to go through without a clearance from the Egyptian government, we were anchored over to one side of the bay and an Egyptian policeman was placed aboard. We were not allowed to go ashore, nor were we allowed to communicate with anyone except through the captain. Even the 40 thieves were ordered to shun us.

Some of the remarks made to us by the Egyptians were not funny and still cause a burn when we think about them. We were to them, and to be blunt about it, rich vermin who don't pay their bills, or Jew lovers, etc.

Documents Taken

Captain Progoulis also had his troubles in getting passes to go to the ship's agent or the American consul to see what could be done about moving the ship. Immigration came on board and took all our seamen's documents, and according to the captain, they took his ship's papers and his passport. Our only contact now with the outside was letters mailed by the captain through the Egyptian government, which, we hear, censored them. We felt like virtual prisoners of the Egyptian government and I guess we were.

We had been lying at anchor here for ten days, waiting, with no word of any action from the company when a very friendly brother ship pulled in about a football field's length from us, and a more welcome name has never been on a ship: The Steel Voyager.

Now came our problem... how could we contact them? Yelling? Too far. Signs? Too far. Radio? Government regulations forbade it. Blinker light? Again the same reason. Fire and boat drill? That was the answer. The captain agreed to it, and chief mate Nelson swung into action and called for the drill at 1:00 p.m. It was a determined lifeboat crew at this drill. As the boat was being lowered, the policeman attempted to stop the proceedings, but the chief mate stuck to his guns and said that our Government demands the crew has rowing practice once a week while in port.

The boat safely in the water, the crew bent to the oars, aware that an Egyptian patrol could have picked them up and slapped them in prison.

They rowed steadily towards the Steel Voyager, carrying the vital messages we wished to be sent to the SIU, State Department, Masters, Mates & Pilots Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. The arrival on the Steel Voyager was one of good fellowship and its crew promised that they would convey our messages Stateside, as soon as they themselves cleared through the Canal and were into the Mediterranean.

After a short period of social talk our crew clambered aboard the lifeboat for the risky trip back. The complete success of the trip showed in the faces of the men as we put the lifeboat back in its cradle. We all enjoyed the feeling of getting something done that would bring about some action.

Middle East Scene

By Amnon Bartur

State Literature By Subsidy

THE subject of a State-subsidized literature never aroused controversy among Egyptian men of letters. When President Abdul Nasser a while back ordered that two minor writers suffering from chronic illnesses be given medical treatment at State expense, a Cairo weekly which conducted an enquiry among several well-known writers found that all of them asked for more State aid for men of letters.

The only reservation was made by Mahmoud Taimour, the most celebrated of Egyptian short story writers, who added that the man of letters should not become a government official, adding, however, that the State may give writers posts "closely connected with art and literature."

On the whole, then, Egyptian writers and artists are in no way apprehensive of a State-patronized art, and when a "General Union of Writers" was contemplated last year it was clearly understood that the new body would have to receive material assistance from the authorities in order, among other things, to be able to put out a weighty literary periodical to replace those excellent weeklies and monthlies — notably "Al-Risala," "Al-Thaqafa," "Al-Kitab," and "Al-Katib al-Misri" — which disappeared from the scene shortly after the putsch of 1952.

Nowhere to Publish

The truth is that aspiring young writers and intellectuals who would not content themselves with writing political pamphlets or propaganda articles in the daily Press, and who refuse to submit to the demands of the existing literary market (big sexy novels and the cheaper kinds of translations), have literally nowhere to publish their work. Moreover, the old literary periodicals, in addition to providing the young writer with an outlet, exerted a considerable formative influence on his literary tastes and inclinations. As time passes, their absence is felt with increasing acuteness.

The Egyptian writer of today suffers from a dual poverty — material and spiritual. The lack of what one young intellectual called "intellectual and artistic roots" is no less pronounced than the material impoverishment of those writers. The same writer added, perhaps a little unjustly, that the creative writer in Egypt today "does not have literary forerunners," especially in the fields of the novel and the drama.

During the second half of 1959, complaints were multiplying from writers and artists who were finding it increasingly difficult to make both ends meet — and the authorities decided to take action. A new law was published regulating State aid to individual writers and artists wishing to devote themselves wholly to creative activity.

"Law of Devotion"

The law, which came to be known as the "Law of Devotion," provided for the setting-up of a 15-man committee with authority to allocate grants to such writers and artists. Ranging from EL30 to EL100 a month, these were to be allocated on condition that the recipient would not sell or otherwise use his work until six months after the end of the period for which the grant was made. The committee was vested with wide powers: it could "decide the purpose and limits of the grants, the ways in which they are to be used," and could "supervise the work of the beneficiary and his literary and artistic activities."

Although the law was initially universally hailed as useful and necessary a number of serious objections were made to some "technical" points. The two most emphasized were the nature and composition of the projected committee on the one hand, and, on the other, the provision restricting the recipient's liberty by forbidding him from selling or otherwise publishing any of his works for the duration of the grant and for six months after it.

Fear Discrimination

It was universally held that the committee should embrace all shades of literary and intellectual tendencies — and that its members should be selected from among those writers and artists in whose literary judgment and taste there was general confidence. It was pointed out that every work must be judged on its own merits as a work of art, irrespective of the doctrines and beliefs held by its author.

As for the ban on publication of the recipient writer's work, the writers were not convinced by the official argument that the original purpose of the grant would be vitiated if the beneficiary, instead of putting his mind to his work, started writing and selling short stories, articles and poems to various weeklies and dailies.

Thus, along with a fairly universal feeling among Egyptian intellectuals that some sort of State subsidy is necessary if the artist and the man of letters are to go on producing serious creative work, there is still a lurking apprehension that something may go wrong with a State-subsidized art.

'Writer's Will'

Writing in a recent issue of the Beirut literary monthly "Al-Adaab," Muhiddin Muhammed, a serious young Egyptian intellectual, writes at one point as though he considered State-subsidy of the Association of Writers a matter of course if the latter was to carry on its work properly. A few paragraphs later, however, he starts out on a totally different trend of thought. "The writer's will," he writes, "is everything. We believe... that poverty is the vice which purifies the writer's creative self and straightens his metal. We believe that the writer must know deprivation and want in order to be sincere, understanding, and well-informed..."

Clearly, this represents an inner conflict — a very understandable one, perhaps, and one which is not totally unknown in other countries. It is typical of this inner struggle that the same writer should conclude his remarks by saying:

"We want to see a system that would assure the man of letters a decent life out of his own work; we do not want charity to be provided for him in his old age."

Will the Egyptian writers find a way of ensuring their independence and integrity at the same time as they accept State aid? It is on a satisfactory solution of this problem that the future of letters in Egypt partly depends.

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. April 24	0720	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam, London
	0810	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	0820	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1220	EL AL	Rome
	1350	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1500	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	2355	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
MON. April 25	0230	EL AL	Teheran
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0915	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1045	ALITALIA	Rome
	1405	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1530	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. April 26	0010	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0745	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome
	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0850	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1530	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	2210	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	2355	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
WED. April 27	0000	EL AL	Istanbul
	0050	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0230	S.A.S.	Athens, Rome, London
	0855	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1520	EL AL	London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
THURS. April 28	0055	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0130	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0720	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0800	ALITALIA	Rome
	0830	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0930	EL AL	Zurich, London
	1000	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1250	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	2210	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	2250	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
FRI. April 29	0125	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome
	0200	EL AL	Istanbul
	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0900	S.A.S.	Athens, Rome, London
	2015	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	2400	EL AL	Vienna, Paris
	1650	EL AL	Rome, London

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Day	S/S	to:
28/4	TUES.	NESSAFIA	Larnaca/Rhodes/Piraeus/Naples Genoa
29/4	FRI.	ZION	Naples/Parma/Gibraltar/New York
29/4	FRI.	JERUSALEM	Larnaca/Rhodes/Piraeus/Naples Genoa

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Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 053860
Lod Airport, Tel. 971119

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

BEIT HASEFER HAREALI, HAIFA

AARON BIRAM MILITARY ACADEMY

Parents desiring additional particulars concerning the Military Academy are invited to meet representatives of the Ministry of Defence, the Beit Hasefer Hareali and the Military Academy, in:

HAIFA: The District Recruiting Office, 32 Rehov Y. L. Perets, on Sunday, April 24, 1960, at 7 p.m.

JERUSALEM: At the District Recruiting Office, corner Dorech Beit Lehem and Emek Refaim on Monday, April 25, 1960, at 7 p.m.

TEL AVIV: The District Recruiting Office, 1 Rehov Portyah, near the Noga Cinema, on Tuesday, April 26, 1960 at 7 p.m.

Ministry of Defence
Division of Manpower / Recruiting Department

55 different brands of cigarettes are made in Israel.

But year after year the same brand leads the rest:

EL AL

smoked by more people than any other cigarette.

ISRAEL'S MOST POPULAR CIGARETTE — THANKS TO QUALITY AND PACKING

The General Draws His Ploughshare

Dayan Introducing Reforms in Ministry of Agriculture

By YEHUDA GRADUS

WHEN Pinhas Lavon takes over as Minister of Agriculture he is reported to look on the generals who had dropped his name for a ploughshare. In the first months that have passed since he assumed office, Dayan has used his ploughshare as a weapon to slay some of the most dangerous dragons to threaten the treasury of King Agriculture's Court, ever since the Ministry started making routine which had failed observers for so long.

Organizations created during the time of the British Mandate seemed to acquire an almost irresistible inertia of their own after the State was established: the old order obstinately refused to yield to the new. Thus Israel has both the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department to help and advise the farmer; we have the Agricultural Research Station at Beit Dagon and the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture at Rehovot prying into problems and making new discoveries. These arrangements have been so hard to understand as they are impossible to justify.

Uniting Advisers

The first of Dayan's reforms has been to unite Ministry and Agency advisers on agriculture in a common district scheme. The line of demarcation between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency was that the Agency helped to rock the new settler, the Ministry of Agriculture attended to the long-established. In practice this meant that the Settlement Department dealt with almost all settlements founded since 1948, the sector most in need of guidance and advice. Since the Settlement Department gave the "handouts" in the form of budgets and loans, the farmer naturally listened to Agency experts in preference to the Government's.

At the same time, joint Ministry and Agency committees, conferences and consultations flourished and proliferated: men on lower echelons started working together even when not bound by law to do so. But the combination created confusion and confusion fertilized on the fact that the combination created differences of opinion, to dispel the hand that fed him. No committee here and there can change a Government expert, trained abroad by the State, tell a young Kibbutz that they should persevere in a practice of which he disapproved but which was suggested by an established Agency unit because he feared they would suffer repercussions if they chose what he himself thought to be the better method.

Time Versus Geography

There was another weakness to this curious system of dividing the agricultural world of Israel according to the period that the settlers had been on their land: time was the important factor, not geography. The Settlement Department divided the country into zones; so did the Ministry of Agriculture. The zones did not coincide. Instructors were not located in farming areas and were not readily available when wanted by the farmers.

The American UJOM experts advising Israel found it difficult to understand the organizational ramifications but did not dare to attack the sacred cows. Nevertheless Charles A. Thompson drew up a plan jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture for the establishment of a national system of rural clinics functioning on the lines of American county organizations. In the United States the State College system has concentrated instruction, research and extension within one framework; the research worker, the teacher, students and experts in contact with the farmers all live literally under one roof. The States are divided into counties and the united that a man has been farming is irrelevant.

District Offices

According to Mr. Thompson's plan, each District Farming Office will have a District Officer set organizing and supervising of an area. Under him will work rural advisory committees, home economics agents and specialists in different branches of farming.

Two pilot projects were established even before Dayan entered office, in Ramat Hasharon and Afula areas. Another UJOM expert, Ezekiel Lev Hayes, who is working in Afula District, says that the farmers are doing "an excellent job of farming there." Under the system experts in different branches of farming — poultry, fruit, cattle, as the case may be — work in the district for all settlements irrespective of the time that they have been established or the type of farming they undertake. They receive advice according to need, not age. The programme calls for the division of Israel into 13 districts and the concentration of all activities through a central Extension Centre.

This system was prepared some time ago, long before Moshe Dayan became Minister, but it needed his energy and initiative to clear all the strange obstacles that stood in the way of reform. Now it is only a matter of weeks before the farmers can turn freely for advice to appropriate experts based in their immediate areas. Workers in the field say eagerly that it seems very good in theory but they would like to see how it works in practice.

A problem that remains unsolved is why it is necessary for the Jewish Agency to have its own Settlement Department at all, why this should not be merged into the Ministry of Agriculture. The duplication and waste in unnecessary costs of administration must be prodigious. One reason suggested is that it is the price we pay so that American contributions to the United Jewish Appeal can remain tax-free. According to a statement made recently by Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, Head of the Jewish Agency's Information Department, a new agency is being set up in the United States to supervise the use of U.J.A. funds in accordance with U.S. Treasury regulations. These require that a body raising funds for charitable purposes which wishes contributions to be tax-deductible must be a "domestic body," and that two-thirds of its board be U.S. citizens. In addition the domestic body has to have a representative in the country where the funds are expended to see that they are used for their declared purposes.

All this seems quite practicable without maintaining the vast system of administration and power which is the Settlement Department. But perhaps, remembering the curious fate of the Ministry's Forestry Division, we should be thankful that the Settlement Department does not absorb the Ministry of Agriculture.

Departmental Status

Curiously enough, the present indications are that most of the difficulties in connection with the new scheme will stem not from the Jewish Agency but from the internal status of the various departments in the Ministry of Agriculture itself. General Dayan has set up a new Agricultural Authority (under Colonel Amiel) and other army men sent to the Department of Agriculture) as the central organization supervising the various districts. But the industrial divisions according to the various branches of agriculture will still continue to exist. What exactly will be their function? How will they relate to the Agricultural Authority? The slightest vagueness in definition of duties may easily lead to petty rivalry and office intrigue.

Indeed, the new reforms are coming auspicious and heart-searchings at the moment because nobody is quite sure what post he will get in the new regime. The jockeying for jobs and jeeps that traditionally follows an administrative shake-up may prejudice the goodwill on which any scheme, however excellent, must ultimately depend for success. It would help if General Dayan completes his new organization with that speed for which he is famous, and if his men were told as soon as possible exactly what their future will be under the new plan.

This is the first of a series of articles.

FATHER FIGURE OF EXODUS

By PAUL ROSEN

Otto Preminger in action. In the director's hand is a viewfinder that gives him the same "angle" as that of the camera.

WHATEVER the film critics will have to say this morning after the premiere of "Exodus," it will reflect cheers all on Otto Preminger. An optimist, it was he who decided to make a film of Leon Uris' then still unpublished book, and as director, Preminger is everything Leon said essential given to leave control in understanding the advisers of this movie. Experienced Hollywood hands say that no other director is such a picture of professionalism in film making. Preminger frankly feels "finished" in his, and at the location meetings of Exodus' film United Artists to tell the actors and technicians: "I want Hollywood. You must do what I tell you. Because I know what I am doing. If I make mistakes, let's do it anyway, and get it done with."

In an industry that is Hollywood is largely addicted to variations on the "vicious formula," Otto Preminger has a reputation for independence of mind and action. "Exodus" is no exception. It was in May of 1958 that he had a look at the proofs of Uris' novel at the New York home of his younger brother Ingo, a literary agent. He wanted to buy the film rights immediately, but learnt that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer had an option on it. Through the intervention of his great friend, showman Billy Rose, M-G-M let Preminger have the Uris book — long before it became the astounding bestseller of America.

Leon Uris wrote one draft of the screenplay, but later Preminger took on Dalton Trumbo, and together with him worked on the script for 48 days.

Preminger decided to make the film in Israel despite the fact that no other major film had ever been made here and that hardly a piece of modern filming equipment was available locally. Last year, after meeting Mr. Ben-Gurion and various Government officials, the director and Richard Day, the multiple Academy Award winner art director, scouted out their "Exodus" locations here and in Cyprus. Preminger's eye has been and will be habited his "Panavision" cameras in Haifa's streets, the Acre fortress prison, Kiryat Gamal, Athlit and Mish'mar'im in Jerusalem. On a hill opposite Kafr Kana, the "Exodus" unit has set up Gan Dafna, the children's village of the film.

All the heavy equipment, including the cameras and their booms and cranes, was shipped here from Italy. Other paraphernalia was bought in Jaffa and Haifa markets. Looking at parts of the "sail sheet" you might imagine a Walt Disney film was being made here, as several hundred chickens, turkeys, cats, dogs and birds are among the "extras." "Terrorist" weapons such as shaving sticks and broom handles holding dynamite were available here, but British army trucks and other military hardware had to be imported from Cyprus and Britain.

'Universal'

"I would not be making this picture if I did not think it had universal appeal," Preminger said as he sat between shots on a mattress in an Acre prison cell. To help create this universal appeal, he has invited top box-office American and British stars to play in the film. "Exodus" will run three hours 20 minutes. It will be in 70-m.m. technicolor film, a size in which only "Ben Hur" has been made to date. The world premiere will be at the Warner Theatre in New York on December 15. Two days later the film will be given gala performances in Chicago and Los Angeles. It will be released throughout the world by United Artists, for whom the film is a considerable investment.

The dimension of Preminger-style film-making may be appreciated by the fact that nearly a month of "shooting" on location — 12 to 15 hours a day, six days a week — is required for every hour of film on the screen. And Preminger is known to be one of the most economical of film producers. Each scene is rehearsed three or four times and filmed three to six times before Preminger calls "Mark It."

Filming, which started on March 27, is scheduled to continue until July 1. The "Exodus" film plot is threaded through a background of the events of 1947 in this country. There will be no flashbacks. Among the actors Preminger believes he has two big film "discoveries" in 21-year-old Alexandra Stewart, who plays Jordana, and 14-year-old Jill Haworth, appearing as the blonde Karen.

Preminger strikes one as a tyrant as he orders his "Exodus." Powerful, expressive, the 43-year-old director gives his orders clearly (in a strong Viennese accent) and stands for no vagueness on the set. He is costly distinguishable in an open-necked white shirt bearing the initials O.P. and dark blue trousers. Every detail, from the thickness of the camera's tracks to the position of every extra, gets the attention of his grey eagle eyes.

Handling Cost

At times he roars. "Please do as I tell you. I am almost sure you were not listening when I explained what I wanted you to do," he ejaculates at an actor. But just as suddenly as he loses his temper, he restores calm, usually with a joke that puts everyone back into good humour. One "Acre prisoner" had to eat through a sausage to reach TNT hidden in it. Because of the many takes of the scene, Preminger pleaded, "Gentlemen, let us get it right this time. How much salami can this gentleman be expected to eat before lunch?"

Preminger insists he does not have a temper. "I shout for effect — a short-cut to get my way faster." He is happy with the Israelis in the film. "They are intelligent and helpful," he says. He is employing about 80 Americans, British and Italians and some 70 Israelis as assistants and technicians.

Preminger's closest assistants, men who have been working with him for many years, say he gets "punch drunk" whilst making a picture. He throws himself into the work, becoming increasingly tense and involved in what everyone is doing and about every detail. At seven a.m. he is on the set, and he works until seven p.m. He returns to Haifa, has dinner with his wife and brother Ingo's family, and before going to bed between nine p.m. and ten p.m. may answer 30 or 40 telephone calls.

The Preminger's day also has its lighter side. The biggest laugh on the set was over during the "shooting" of the Acre prison break. The film's director was cast in the director's mission to make a "call for prayer" contact between him and the concentration being maintained by radio. The signal was given for the extras to make the call and for the Imam group to open "fire"; then Preminger spotted the cameras running away down the prisoner's line. Turned to his Arab officers' assistant, Anan Safadi (The Jerusalem Post's Economic correspondent), to check what was happening; the film had not been started. The perplexed film executive replied back that he was in the nearest all right, but the real musician, who was really calling the people to prayer, had fled in fright at the warlike din.

The visitor to the set is struck by the high respect everyone has for Preminger, and by the warm regard for him of those who know him well, for Preminger has a striking personality. At lunch on the set, he takes his turn in a long queue together with drivers, technicians and extras. He will also personally go over to an extra, and congratulate him on work well done. He is extremely generous, unpredictable and accessible to all.

Art Lover

"What's going on?" is his favourite introductory remark. He loves to hear interesting news. His great loves are gadgets and abstract art. His hate is physical exercise. When he walked three blocks in Haifa with his press officer, Fred Hift, he remarked, "You know, I haven't walked so far in years." Preminger neither smokes nor gambles. He reads many scripts and travels far and wide, but only for work. He rarely has a holiday and he makes about two films a year.

Preminger's "Anatomy of a Murder" was a nomination for this year's Oscar, prizes, but when asked about the recent awards he just shrugged his shoulders. He had forecast the "Ben Hur" sweep.

Preminger's background provides a clue to his diversity. Born in Austria, he became a Doctor of Law. At 17 he made his stage debut as an actor, and at 20 he gave up acting to devote himself completely to producing and directing plays. When he was 26 Max Reinhardt drafted him as producer-director at the Theatre in the Josefstadt in Vienna, perhaps the finest German-language theatre in the world at the time. His casting director and personal friend, Max Slater, was with him already. In 1934, Preminger went to the U.S. and signed on to work with 20th Century Fox, and later produced plays on Broadway. He returned to Hollywood, made "Forever Amber" and scored his first great success with "Laura."

His film-making career has been many-sided, the surprising thing being his brilliant successes with American subjects such as "Carmen Jones," "Porgy and Bess," "The Man with the Golden Arm" and "Anatomy of a Murder." Less successful were "Saint Joan" and "Bonjour Tristesse."

After "Exodus" Preminger will return to Broadway to stage Ira Levin's comedy "Critic's Choice," this fall. On the set here they were confidently expecting that "Exodus" would become a critics' choice — even in Israel.

Israel Revisited: OR YEHUDA

MA'BARA INTO TOWN

By YA'ACOV GALILI

MISERY and distress were the lot of thousands of immigrants from Iraq, torn from their homes in Baghdad and Basra after the War of Independence, destitute and diseased on their arrival in the homeland they thought was a Garden of Eden, housed in tents and shacks in seas of mud and bleak, cold, barren countrysides for years that stretched on and never seemed to end, amidst floods, infiltrators and even hunger.

Or Yehuda, the light of Judea, appeared ironically named for the first ten years. Its workers camps on the way from Ramat Gan to Lydda have symbolized, in this decade, one of the most difficult tests of immigrant absorption in this country.

Winds of Change

Now the winds of change have begun to blow.

The shacks are disappearing. Seven hundred housing units will be ready in a few weeks, although 1,200 more will have to be built to liquidate the ma'bara. This was scheduled for next year; but now that the pace of liquidation has slowed down, it is not expected until 1952. The main problem is presented by those families that do not have the IL600 required as first payment on their new homes, or even the IL300 to be paid upon registration. Half of Or Yehuda's 13,000 residents are still on relief or emergency employment.

The Local Council has approved 80 families as relief cases that will get their housing on a rental basis, at IL4-IL10 a month. As more homes are built, more families will be able to benefit from this arrangement. Some of the residents have been allotted land and are doing their own building in groups of two families. The units erected by Amidar and the Histadrut housing company vary from 32 to 70 sq.m. Homes will also be put up for outsiders working at Or Yehuda, such as administrative staff.

The Head of the Local Council, Mr. Mordecai Ben Porat (Kazaz), is a 37-year-old veteran of the Haganah and illegal immigration. After his escape from an Iraqi jail he made his way to Israel, where he went through Histadrut training and the Haganah's first officers' course, getting his baptism of fire in the battle of Latrun.

Before he had a chance to see to the settlement here of his family he was sent back to Iraq to organize emigration, during which time he was jailed again. On his return he took up work at Or Yehuda with his wife Rivka, whom he met in the Haganah, throwing himself into this task with the same devotion as into the former one.

A revolution in family life and relations between neighbours is being wrought among the residents by their transfer to permanent homes, says Mr. Ben Porat. The tent and the shack were something to spend as little time in as possible, and attempts at recreation and social life, if any, gravitated around the "cafe." Today the residents devote much more attention to their homes and spend much more time with their families.

Power Network

The electric power network is expanding and now taken in half the homes of Or Yehuda. One hundred and twenty street lamps have been put up so far, 80 more are planned in the industrial zone, where 150 residents are already employed in several enterprises — the biggest being a knitting plant — and jobs for another 240 will be provided by new factories.

Meantime the bulk of the population is employed outside the ma'bara, which increases the people's dependence on inadequate bus services. Part of the explanation lies in the slow progress of street paving, which does not keep up with the new burst of building, and the Local Council is doing paving on its own. The construction companies are also behind in the laying of the garden plots which are supposed to surround the houses.

The main pride of the Council in the budding town's construction effort is its sewage plant, complete with pumping installations and the largest water-purifying plant of its kind in Israel. The purified sewage water is then used for irrigation. The IL-300,000 project, designed for a population of 30,000, was financed out of the special Ministry of Labour budget for liquidating ma'barot.

The Council's principal concern, however, says Mr. Ben Porat, is education. Of Yehuda's 23 schools have 2,500 pupils, and the Council's Scholarship Fund enables 200 primary school graduates to attend vocational and agricultural secondary schools of various types, including the Naval and Air Force Academies and the Fishing School.

An interesting project are four "Youth Homes" where the youngsters can do their homework and carry on sport and recreational activities under the care of instructors after school. Two more will soon be opened, along with a youth clubhouse.

Adult Education

Attempts at adult education are also being made through Hebrew classes organized by volunteers from outside Or Yehuda as well as choral and dance groups and instruction in housekeeping, carried on in conjunction with the Ramat Gan-Givatayim Labour Council. The Ministry of Labour has sponsored courses for machinists, machine shop workers and other skilled tradesmen who have obtained jobs in town. Needless to say, this has had its effect on the economic composition of the population and on the social climate at Or Yehuda.

Civic education is manifested in the burgeoning town's tax record. The rates are low, but 90 per cent of the residents pay them, which is perhaps one of the most interesting indicators of the change that has taken place in the people's mentality. It was not accomplished before a campaign of continuous persuasion, beginning with special meetings and ending, in some cases, with resort to administrative measures.

Conductors' Corner: GARY BERTINI

OF the few conductors of our young generation, Gary Bertini has caught the attention of a wider public than others through his impressive appearance with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in its latest subscription series, his many activities as conductor of the Rinat Choir, as musical director of Bathsheva de Rothschild's special chamber music concerts, as founder and leading spirit of the Jeunesse Musicale and as the writer of stage music for some 20 plays of the Habimah and the Chamber Theatres.

Born in 1927, Bertini studied conducting with the late Otto Selberg and Georg Singer, Mordechai Setter teaching him most of the knowledge required of a professional musician. After receiving a diploma from the Music Teachers College in Tel Aviv (Prof. Leo Kestenberg), he spent two years in Italy in the intensive study of composition. He learned to play the flute and attended classes for teachers of voice development, which he later put to such good use in his work with Rinat.

In 1951 he went on to Paris, studying conducting, harmony, aesthetics and composition at the Conservatoire National with such distinguished teachers as Prof. Jean Binet, Elisabeth Brasseur and Arthur Honegger and taking a Sorbonne degree in Musicology. Returning to Israel in 1957, he started his career by giving classes for choir conducting and going out to hikhutzim to conduct choirs.

Bertini first came to public attention in 1956 when his creation, the Rinat amateur choir, won first prize at the International Choir Contest in Paris. The group had started only a year and a half before as a gathering of people who loved to sing old madrigals. Its first audiences were passersby who used to stop outside the groundfloor flat in Pinsker Street where the rehearsals were being held (with the windows open in Tel Aviv fashion).

Bertini's main interest in the ensemble was an attempt to prove that no professional voice or prior training was required for cultured choral performance. He has vindicated his theory extremely well; today Rinat is the unchallenged leader in good choir singing in Israel. Its example, including its selection of repertoire from old music, contemporary writing and Israel compositions, is being followed by others, and its role in raising the general standard of choir singing in our country cannot be overemphasized.

He has appeared fairly often with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra at its Tuesday night concerts and recording sessions, always featuring contemporary and Israel compositions in his programmes. His first appearance with the I.P.O. came in 1955 in a youth concert. Later he was given other youth, army and special concerts to conduct. Last season he was engaged for a complete subscription series and the Royal Command Performance for Queen Elizabeth of Belgium also saw him on the podium. His choir has participated in I.P.O. programmes in many important works such as "Stravinsky" under Munch, "Falstaff" and "Le Nozze di Figaro" under Ghiulini, and now Bertini himself in Stravinsky's "Symphony de Psalmes." Some months ago Bertini conducted the New York Philharmonic Orchestra at the annual dinner concert of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation and appeared on some European radio stations. His latest success as conductor of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra shows that his career is only just at a most promising beginning. *YOHANAN BOEHM*

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Economic News from Abroad

THE JERUSALEM POST
Friday, April 21, 1961

THE sticky down-turn for the Israeli which Agriculture Minister Dayan intends to make one of the FARMERS plans of our FOR agricultural pro- FARMERS duction may be for the relief to restore the material position of the farmer, but this lack of enthusiasm may have been due largely to sentimental reasons.

Many years of wasteful experience have made the Israel public distrustful of administrative interference in business matters, and the country's progress in production, efficiency, and living standards achieved in recent years is seen as a direct outcome of the gradual scrapping of controls that has made private initiative possible and individual effort worthwhile — even though it is pretty clear that had it not been for the improved economic situation, decontrol could not have been carried out so smoothly and painlessly. Small wonder, therefore, that the public may be loath to accept a policy aimed at curtailing freedom of economic activity, even if the number of those who are directly affected be not very considerable.

However, this instinctive attitude fails to take into account either the amount of basic regulative work required for the proper functioning of a modern economy, even of the most liberal type, or the extent to which Israel agriculture is currently regulated from above notwithstanding the liberalization in supply and marketing. "As a matter of fact, the new policy is evidently to be implemented largely through the various production and marketing boards which already wield sweeping powers, and—while attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and subject to its approval — are naturally dominated by farming interests. To be sure, so far these bodies have refrained from drastic measures, partly because most of them are relatively new and have not yet had time to find their feet, and partly because in most cases they preferred to let the Treasury pay the eventual bill. As for the veteran Citrus Board, it has not made use of its power to control new plantings due to an inside conflict on this point. But as the agricultural crisis grows more serious and the Government increasingly reluctant to shoulder subsidies, a tougher line will have to be adopted in the long run in production planning and the reforms necessary to that end. Should it transpire that part-time farmers or urban investors in agricultural ventures hinder the progress of farming towards greater efficiency and economic viability, vested interests will have to be overruled.

This is precisely, however, what is so very doubtful, and it is from the purely economic point of view that the new policy appears questionable. Who are those farmers for whom farming is to be reserved? Mr. Dayan has defined them as producers deriving the major part of their income from agriculture and living outside the urban areas. However, both criteria have little to do with agricultural (or other) economics. One may readily agree to some discrimination in favour of settlers in development areas or, say, in favour of those raising field crops (indeed, this is done in tax, irrigation and other matters), but it is a rather far-fetched idea to help them — or egg and milk producers—by barring eventual competition from "outsiders."

Moreover, the question cannot be evaded: how is it that the "outsiders" have developed into such a nuisance? Obviously, they have been neither planned for nor assisted by public funds or by national allocations. They have been financed by private means, i.e. by capital invested solely for the sake of profit, and they have proved capable of surviving and expanding, of paying wages and returns on the invested capital, in the teeth of the current agricultural crisis, while family farmers of the traditional type find it increasingly difficult to eke out a decent living.

One may admit that the success of these "outside farmers" is partly due to the present system of subsidies to selected farm products (in the form of cheap fodder, guaranteed prices, etc.), but the family farmers benefit from the subsidies on at least an equal footing. Indeed, the sheer size conditions the latter, the more one becomes convinced that either the investor-farmers are made efficient (thus perhaps to the production being continued on a bigger scale or to lower wages paid, or to better management), or else the present system of agricultural planning (including the subsidies) must have gone awry and should be thoroughly revised.

The policy suggested by Mr. Dayan would, instead, do away with the instrument forth and thus stark may be the solution of the real problems of cost, efficiency and export. The crucial fact is, however, that the proposal is unlikely to bring any serious advantage to the family farmer either, for the additional sum of the home market which they may get would soon be flooded in any case by the ever rising production.

Old Age Insurance Rates Must Be Stabilized

By Dr. J. GREENBERG

IT is obvious that the public at large will, sooner or later, be called upon to shoulder the extra burden which the establishment of a comprehensive old age insurance scheme will entail. The only question is when and how much. The answer to the first part of the question depends largely on the speed with which the economy can absorb the increase in the cost of living which will result from the introduction of the scheme. The answer to the second part depends on the extent to which the scheme is to be financed by contributions from the insured persons, and this in turn depends on the rate of contribution which is considered feasible.

In accordance with the law at least 2½ per cent of the total of the salaries bill is to be borne by the insured and their employers and only a maximum of nine per cent by the Treasury, i.e. the taxpayer. The first contribution rate was fixed at 5½ per cent of the payroll. It was put into force at that time that this rate was the most that could reasonably be expected. The Knesset and the public were made to believe that the scheme could be administered cheaply and the law was passed unanimously.

In the meantime it has been shown by the Actuary of the Institute, Dr. Brunner, that such a permanent level of premiums is grossly inadequate and does not cover even the cost of the schemes for citizens who began paying at the age of 18. The estimates were further upset by increasing claims of citizens who made far additional liabilities to the scheme, while certain groups (such as kibbutzim) paid even less, reducing the income of the scheme. The Institute, as an autonomous body, ought to have resisted imposition of these increased liabilities without provision for adequate coverage.

Justified Demand

A justified demand has been voiced for an increase in the Treasury's contribution, or in the interest rate paid on loans in compensation for deficiencies caused by Government action, but as the law now stands 91 per cent of the cost has to be borne by the insured. Now that the bill is being presented, no one is willing to pay. The Histadrut is apprehensive lest any increase affect its various pension funds which very imprudently took the low National Insurance rates for granted. The Manufacturers Association is afraid lest further increases in social benefits payable should hit the strained financial situation of our industry. The parties concerned also resent the all too obvious pressure of the Treasury for increased contributions that would make it possible for the Government to borrow bigger sums at favourable rates from the Institute.

Now, fixing the right contribution rate is not an easy thing. Many factors are involved and representatives of vested interests are not the best people to solve the problem objectively. We have to differentiate between short-term decisions and long-term estimates. The question of fixing the contribution rate for the next year has no meaning at all until two questions are first solved:

(a) When, either of immediately or in the near future, is the Treasury going to be called upon to increase its contribution?

(b) What is the long-range estimate for the contribution rate?

Only in connection with the answers to these questions can it reasonably be discussed. All concerned unhesitatingly agree to the system of financing outlined in the 1959 amendment of Prof. Brunner's report in which he says that every generation is responsible for providing in advance — as far as possible — for its own old age and that of its children, in preparation for the future and thanks to the efforts of the past. This principle should, however, be adhered to. It has been formulated by Mr. Robert Meyers, Actuary of the U.S. Social Security Administration, in his latest Actuarial Study, as follows: "The accumulation of a fund of a modest amount has the purpose to permit future changes in contribution rates on a gradual basis, rather than on a steep unpredictable basis. Although there is no need to have a specific schedule of contribution rates appear irrevocable, it would be unfortunate if the schedule became a matter of unusual contention."

Yet this is exactly what is being done in Israel now, namely trying to fix the rate anew without setting up a specific schedule. Such an approach can lead to no solution.

Actuaries will be the first to stress the difficulties of long-range estimates because of the many unforeseeable factors which enter the calculations. There can be no doubt, however, about the correctness of the Institute's calculation but there are of course different opinions about the basis to be used. This is also the reason why separate estimates have been made, based on more optimistic or pessimistic assumptions. Sometimes the estimates can differ considerably, depending on the assumptions made. For instance, the long-range actuarial forecast for the year 2000 ranges between 7.5 per cent and 11.5 per cent of the payroll. It is the first estimate that is the most relevant at this time that this rate was the low one and would require constant later. The Knesset and the public were made to believe that the scheme could be administered cheaply and the law was passed unanimously.

Removing Threat

Such a schedule would do away with the need for yearly campaigns to fix contribution rates and with the appointment of fact-finding committees. On the other hand, it would remove the threat of sudden large increases, which could upset calculations and bring some hardships in their wake. It is in the interest of the insured to know what is in store for the future, and not to live in a fool's paradise. To that end, however, the Institute should resist new commitments by all the means at its disposal until it is specified how such expenses are to be covered. It should also fight equitable payments by all concerned. And the Treasury could borrow the funds of the National Institute as they emerge, but contribution rates should not be fixed just so as to make larger sums available.

Egyptians Seek Japanese Loan

TOKYO (Reuter). — Japan was asked this week to provide credit to aid the U.A.R.'s second economic development programme. The request was made when the UAR Minister for Presidential Affairs, Wing-Commander Ali Sabry, called on the Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry, Mr. Hayato Ikeda.

The official said Mr. Ikeda told Sabry the two countries might discuss the credit when the UAR had used all of the $30m. credit provided by Japan in 1958.

Japan Unions Boycott S. African Goods

TOKYO (UPI). — The General Council of Japanese Trade Unions has declared a boycott of South African goods in protest against apartheid.

Jordanian Mission Seeks German Aid

BONN (UPI). — A Jordanian economic delegation, headed by Economics Minister Khalil el Khairi, arrived here yesterday for negotiations on West German economic and technical aid to Jordan.

Relief Work For Beduin

UP to 300 Negev Beduin who were impoverished by this year's drought will be employed on special public works projects to be carried out by the Ministry of Labour between May and August.

Kibbutz Losses from Inadequate Accounting

Social Concepts, Costing, Make Auditing Distinctive Difficult

By the Israel Office

Kibbutznik's work day—how much to charge?

DURING the first years of the State of Israel, when most kibbutzim ran the risk of losing everything they possessed, they were compelled to adopt a spirit of austerity, and very many kibbutzim still are compelled to do so. Nevertheless, the kibbutz movement as a whole has developed into a very considerable, and by no means negligible, factor in the economic life of Israel. Indeed, the kibbutz movement is rightly claimed by the public relations department (the Information Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jewish Agency's Department for Rural Settlement) and by the kibbutz representatives.

However, one major precondition for an improvement in the farmers' economic situation has received little attention hitherto: better accounting methods. This point has been clearly brought out by Dr. L. Lowe, Head of the Department for Agricultural Problems, in a paper submitted to the Economic Committee on Agriculture and dealing with the profit position of collective settlements.

"In most cases," Dr. Lowe concludes, "the consumption of capital could have been prevented if the members of the respective settlement had made a proper account which could have shown them that an increase in living standards could not be obtained without a real loss. One of the reasons for the losses in the present lack of proper economic analysis. One major difficulty in this respect is the habit of preparing annual accounts and balance sheets so late that they become of little more than historical interest. But there are two other basic causes for this lack of concern, one of them applying specifically to the collective sector while the other is of a general character.

Tax Demands

The general cause is an outcome of the steady deterioration of monetary values during the prolonged inflation which has only subsided in recent years, coupled with the insistence of the income tax authorities on depreciation allowances based on the assets' original costs. Accordingly, reserves created in excess of these amounts are treated — for tax purposes — as accumulation of profits. The pros and cons of this system from the fiscal point of view and its economic justification have been widely debated in all countries, but its psychological impact cannot be denied. Moreover, even though one may be aware of the inadequacy of the "historical" reserves, correct computation of the "real" amount is inevitably open to question so long as the price level continues to rise, calling for frequent reappraisals of provisions made in the past. As a result, the basic importance of providing reserves sufficient to renew wasting assets — i.e. of keeping the invested capital intact — becomes obscured, and original cost figures tend to be used for the sake of convenience although the users know better. Small wonder that a balance sheet is not taking very seriously under such circumstances.

Real Costs

Although in agriculture, in particular of the collective type, it should be somewhat easier to keep up with "real" costs due to the prevalence of assets of standard types to the comparatively great role played by the farmer's own labour and to the habit of re-investing the reserves (which should prevent their loss of value), the fact is that this sector is no exception to the rule. While most collective settlements — including the young ones — show profits in their accounts and frame their expenses and standard-of-living accordingly, Dr. Lowe's computations show that they have been in the red for years if the assets are appreciated at their real value, there being almost no difference in this respect between the new settlements and the "established" ones.

Dr. Lowe has also tried to discover the various factors contributing to overspending, and his statistical analysis proves rather conclusively that the decisive factor has been neither the increase in the settlements' population nor the rise in cost-of-living but the improvement of living standards. Were it not for that improvement, the loss would have been reduced to relatively small amounts which could have been eliminated by more efficient management. To be sure, Dr. Lowe's figures refer to the period 1953-1956, but things have not changed materially since then in these respects.

The irony of Dr. Lowe's findings is that although it is true that the kibbutzim have been living on their capital, they cannot, strictly speaking, be accused of waste, because they have been misled by their own figures. Indeed, on many have they been — on the strength of their accounts — that they were making profits, that they did not bother much about reducing expenditure, although in many instances this could have been done.

Needless to say — a point that Dr. Lowe does not mention — this background also provides an explanation for the perennial shortage of credit experienced by all collective settlements. It is equally obvious that the kibbutzim are not alone in this mess, which is characteristic of most sectors of Israel economy. Although the situation has doubtless improved lately it would take several more years of adequate profits to offset the damages inadvertently caused during the inflationary period.

Work Days

A special difficulty inherent to accounting in collective settlements stems from their social pattern, which recognizes neither individual ownership nor hired labour. As a result, the distinction between productive and consumptive goods and assets is rendered much more difficult than in the capitalist economy, in which consumers are more or less identified with individual persons, while most productive assets are owned by corporate bodies. Moreover, the concept of wage as an adequate price for a specific job becomes meaningless in a kibbutz, which thus lacks a standard measure for comparing input and output of labour as well as jobs of different kinds. As a matter of fact, in collective settlements accounting is based on new concepts such as the "work-day" — i.e. the average income per day worked by members (or by all available adults), and the "maintenance day" — i.e. the average cost per day (including the cost of the upkeep of children, the aged, etc.). Both concepts are only a crude approximation of the problems involved, and other concepts are being worked out by experts in order to find a solution to the problem. Dr. Lowe's study is one of the most interesting attempts in this direction. The most interesting aspect of his study is the fact that it was undertaken at the request of the kibbutz movement itself, which is fully aware of the problem and is trying to find a solution by means of research, planning and control. The results achieved so far are not satisfactory, and after all these years an economic regime has to be worked out for the kibbutz movement as a whole. But the relevant problems are difficult and complex, and it is only by means of thorough research and by working in the field for many years and perhaps decades that a solution can be found. The various agricultural experts who have been working in the field for many years are convinced that a solution is still forthcoming

Motor Rally—Driving with Chivalry

Contestants Stiff Course

By YAACOV ARNON

WITH the Haggada still ringing in our ears, we are moved to ask: What is the difference ... between everyday motoring and the just-completed Motor Rally? The unthinkable answer is that the one is contested within, and the other without, already.

For the rest, all motorists in all circumstances may be regarded as the latter-day representatives of the Knights Errant of the past. Like the errantry of gentle birth and ample means, the motorist serves almost freely and speedily, albeit with the locomotive power of several horses at his command. Like his counterpart on horseback he tends to look down upon the common pedestrian as an inferior who should step aside at his approach.

History, however, is never so dull as quite to repeat itself, and there are variations to the theme. The gallant knights of old deliberately chose their opponents and exchanged courteous compliments with their helmets masking their prowess in the lists. Our motorists just crash into each other on the roads indiscriminately, and only afterwards — if still in a fit condition to speak — do they exchange remarks, smooth ones, in a peculiar jargon of their own.

Lady's Risk

Then again, the motorised knight does not go jousting while the lady of his choice looks on from a safe place; instead, he takes her along on the seat beside him, where she shares the risks.

To keep our modern knights from erring too excessively, the legislators and their executants, the traffic police, have evolved a set of rules for seemly conduct on the roads. Observance of etiquette was a matter of honour for the erstwhile knights. Their descendants honour the code in the breach and are pleased if they are not caught.

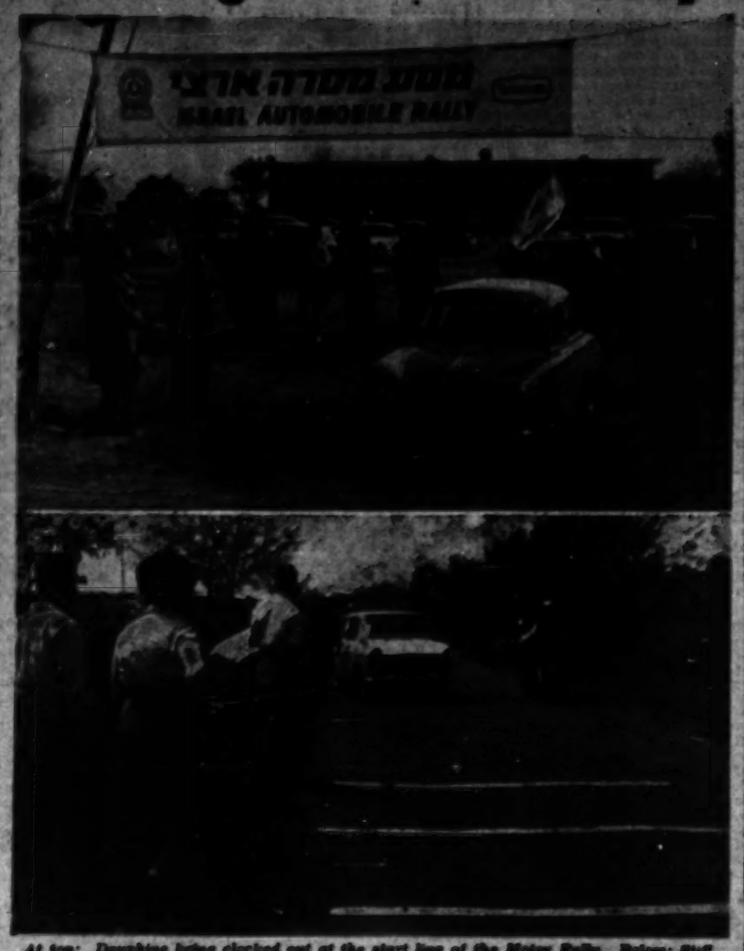
This sad decline in standards of chivalry has troubled many a conscientious motorist here and abroad. In an attempt to restore gentlemanly conduct, the courtesy and consideration for others, in the exercise of a most manipulative skill, the Motor Rally was launched. It has been introduced lately in Israel, thanks to an enthusiast of the Esso Oil Company, Mr. Jack Freeman, who positively canvassed (20 kms. each) it was put into practice for the first time last year, as a joint effort of Esso and the Israel Automobile Club.

As a means of demonstrating that it takes more than a valid driver's licence to run a car properly, a motor rally is an excellent device. The winners deserve public acclaim not only for their competence and skill, but for their knightly qualities. Were they held up as an ideal to fellow-members of the motoring world, we would have far fewer accidents. As it is, the society-seeking records of the racing champions make the headlines.

Lesson of Few

Last year's Rally was a successful experiment, and the Automobile Club and Esso Company, with the co-operation of the traffic police, repeated it handsomely this year, enlisting the patronage of the Transport Minister, Mr. I. Ben-Aharon. "Not a few dozen," he told the 41 contestants at the starting point, "should prove to the thousands that one can drive on our roads, enjoy the drive and get back home safely." The 41 did get home safely, and they all enjoyed the two-day drive, most of all the four who won Esso's prizes.

"A rally is not a race," says Article One of the Rally regulations. Safe driving, road courtesy, route finding, acceleration and braking, manoeuvring and hill climbing tests — all these are criteria of performance. Of the 41 entrants all but one turned up at the starting line on the hot, sharav-baked morning on April 13. They assembled at the Rehov Arlosoroff Railway Station in Tel Aviv in many types and sizes of cars, from babies like the Goggomobile (whose driver was to score the most points) to big American cars like the Cadillac.



At top: Dauphine being clocked out at the start line of the Motor Rally. Below: Stiff braking tests on the road to Shavei Zion.

The 551-km. course, meandering between Tel Aviv, Kfar Yeruham and Jerusalem the first day, and between Jerusalem, Nazareth, Shavei Zion and Haifa the next, was divided into eight sections, varying in length from 36 to 121 km., each to be covered within a certain time-limit. Arriving too early or too late at the control points brought penalties in the form of points lost. So did stopping within the last five km. before any time control point (an expensive transgression: 100 points). And of course the contestants had to comply with all traffic regulations.

One excellent driver marred his chance of winning a prize by driving at over 90 km. just for a few seconds, or rather by getting caught in the act. An unsuspecting traffic constable, carrying out a routine check, asked another contestant for his papers and found that the car licence had expired. The constable handed him a ticket. The Rally judges gave him the sack.

Route-finding claimed several victims who failed to consult or understand their maps on the lesser-known roads. One sly shirker tried to reach his destination by a swift and clandestine detour over a familiar highway. He reckoned without a hidden check post on the prescribed route and was promptly disqualified.

Anonymous observers posed as stranded motorists in front of open bonnets and appealingly flagged contestants to a halt. All the contestants so checked, courteously offered help. The observers identified themselves, acknowledged this display of good road manners with a bow and sent the good Samaritans on their way. One observer in a powerful car caught up with several cars on a narrow secondary road and hooted for the right of way. Although it cost them precious time, the drivers courteously moved over to the extreme right or even halted to let the hurrying man behind pass.

The tests of driving skill were stringent. Backing slalom fashion between barrels into a parking space without any scraping — and that within not too many seconds — brought penalties to few. But accelerating up to 80 km. per hour and then halting quickly in front of a white line, all within 250 metres from the starting point, called for good control of car and nerves. Nearly everybody was also successful in this.

Even more trying was a hill-climbing test on the slope of Mt. Carmel. Going up the serpentine road at a good speed — not too fast because of the curves which must not be cut, and not too slow to avoid any similarity with a driving lesson — was probably the most subtle test of driving skill.

Careful Winner

The winner (who dropped only ten points) was Kurt Gumpert, of Tel Aviv, an elderly gentleman in a three-year-old Goggomobile. He was second in last year's Rally (in a Dauphine) and methodically planned his triumph by taking along a stop-watch to his driving times. Even so, he lost his ten points by going too fast on the very first 56-km. stretch from Tel Aviv to Ashkelon. But then he became so adjusted to his stop-watch as to his car. The thrill and honour of winning meant more to him than the IL.600 cash trophy, he said when he recovered from his surprise.

Second was Mr. Kurt Breuer, of Ramat Gan, in a quick-and-open 1960 Sunbeam-Rapier car, who won a splendid camping outfit by losing only 12 points. No. 3 was a Swedish tourist in his twenties, Werner Jensen, in a 1959 Volvo who lost 26 points, to emerge with a set of five brand-new tires. Fourth was Ludwig Meyer of Jerusalem, also a veteran, who drove a 1950 Austin. He lost 56 points and drove home with a picnic case.

The first dozen or so of the contestants were certain they had come out on top. The judges, however, proved sterner than expected. One young blade, quite a competent driver, drove off from a control point with a leonine roar of his engine. The judges, unimpressed, imposed a few penalty points for confusing showmanship with driving skill. "Control your car AND yourself, and don't show off," commented an observer.

Organising the Rally was a major effort. Every stretch of the route was checked with a stop-watch by two drivers in two cars of different type. Sonol petrol stations along the route were used as relay points for information. A mobile repair van followed in the wake of the contestants. Dozens of judges, checkers and observers were at their stations for hours or roamed over the roads throughout the day. But campaigns like the Rally, or the Careful Driver, are all to the good of the public. Chivalry on the roads should be cultivated by all men behind the wheel.

PLENTY TO SEE ON THE ROAD

By ESTHER HERLITZ

MOTORING in the gathering summer is a pleasure if one takes a few elementary precautions — and picks the right route. Have the car serviced before you leave. A spare wheel goes without saying, but what about a spare fan-belt and a sparking plug or two? Water is also desirable, for the kids as well as the motor, and can be kept cool, along with the sandwiches, in a cardboard carton lined with dry ice wrapped in newspaper. If you don't have one of these wonderful new insulated bags with frozen cans of ice. Hiring "hard rations" in the car enables you to pick your own quiet spot for a rest, without queuing up at roadside establishments that are, at this time of the year, full of both holiday-makers and flies.

Now that the shorter period is here, we gamble both Upper and Lower Galilee. Haifaites may prefer driving up to the cool nights of Jerusalem, but Jerusalem and Tel Aviv drivers will make for Hadera, the turn-off to Galilee that leads through the Arab area of Wadi Ara.

Ara village, the first on the left, is of an almost cubist beauty, most of the houses having just been repainted startling blues, yellows and occasionally an incredibly bright pink. Other villages are situated on both sides of the road and the pattern of the fields and the gay dresses of the Arab girls, gamin-like upon their brothers' donkeys, would delight any painter's eye. Drive slowly through the narrow, winding Ara road and avoid overtaking — the road is greasy with oil slicks and you may miss more than the view.

Bad Stretch

Another dangerous stretch of road follows after Wadi Ara. Passing the mound and dig of Megiddo on the left (which houses a museum and a model of the fortress) we enter the 10-kilometre-long *Kvish Surpol*, the "Ruler" which cuts across the lush Emek. Wide and straight, it invites speed — and disaster. There are innumerable dips in the road which throw the car from one side to the other, making a head-on collision at high speed a definite possibility. Slow down and keep off the crown of the road until Afula, where we suggest turning left to Nazareth leaving the alternative route around Mt. Tabor to the return trip. Remember to slow down going through Afula.

The climb to Nazareth presents the most rewarding view of the Emek, spread out below like a richly decorative carpet. At the top of the rise, the sweep of the new Y.M.C.A. now under construction dominates the scene, with its first pillars thrusting into the sky. Building proceeds apace in Nazareth. A new line of shops has appeared in the lower town, and on the other side of the hill the myriad yellow orange and grey dolmens of Kiryat Nazareth spill over the bright green hills and overlook the cypress-dotted valley that you pass through on leaving the town.

"Mock-up" police fortress on Kafr Kana road is to be site of battle in "Exodus" film.

Halfway to Kafr Kana one suddenly comes upon an unusual structure at the side of the road overlooking a steep slope: an empty box of a building supported by a forest of scaffolding. As the road winds around the structure, you suddenly see a typical police fortress, complete in every detail. The "mock-up" will be the fortress attacked by the kibbutzniks of Otto Preminger's "Exodus." Knocked together from board, it is faithful in detail to every firing slit and is so cleverly painted that any unsuspecting motorist coming from the other direction must surely wonder why he had never noticed a police fort there before.

The road on to Lake Kinneret has been somewhat repaired. The first glimpse of the lake is as exciting as ever. Below, it is even more exciting — speedboats flash up and down, some with water skiers in tow.

The Minus 206 Club and new boat services are doing a roaring trade. The road around the lake is more than well worn but the drive is delightful and there is an excellent run to Metulla once you complete the rise from the lake.

After Rosh Pina, we suggest taking the mountain road left up to the fortress of Nebi Yusha, site of the original War of Liberation battle, but not only to compare the building with Preminger's creation. The winding mountain road takes you high above Kiryat Shmona to cool Manara, where there is a magnificent view of the entire Hula Basin, from the snow-capped Hermon to the Kinneret. From there you can continue on to the rest-house at Kfar Giladi and to Tel Hai and then left to Metulla or straight on to Dan and Hagoshrim.

Holiday House

At the end of the line is the delightful rest-house at Kibbutz Hagoshrim (look us up in advance). The dining room is air-conditioned and a delightful mountain brook trickles right through the trees in the park. You can cool off in the shade by standing your shoes in the water.

Hagoshrim is expanding its former Arab buildings by enabling them with an entirely new structure. In the inside room the walls and the original old stone arches in other rooms are exposed but decently until all restoration and modernisation is complete.

Halfway between Hagoshrim and Kibbutz Dan is the famous "El Perazi" of 1,500 years-old odor. Here the Keren Kayemet is completing a clearing in order to direct the mountain stream into a sparkling natural swimming pool.

Nearly all the historical roads in the Hula valley are now metalled and provide excellent driving between the settlements in the area. The roads are lined with white-bodied, red-roofed tourists' — storks from the north. There are also tree-hooded fishers and tiny yellow tits. Very kibbutz fishermen are now keeping an eye out for "precious pelicans coming in from the Nile. They like Galilee's fish so best that visitors to His Gov.

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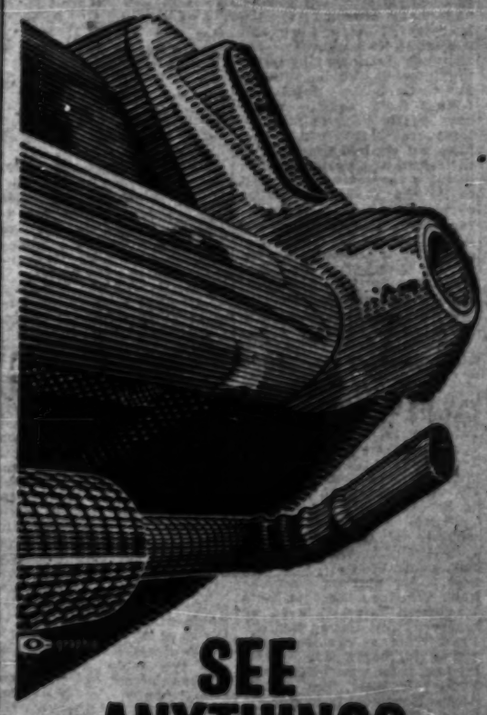

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HOW TO RUIN A CAR

THE other day a driver kept hitting the curb with the front wheel while attempting to park his car. I took the liberty to point out to him that this practice had a detrimental effect on the wheels as well as on their alignment. His answer was that he was not interested in this advice and I should let him break up his car. So here for him and like-minded drivers is some proper advice on how to ruin their cars in the most efficient way in the shortest possible time.

Neglect entirely to lubricate chassis parts, engine and transmission components. In so doing you will wear out these parts in no time.

Why trouble with the cooling system? Don't bother about leaks and just let the water dry out. Your engine will seize up really fast.

Don't worry if only half of your sparking plugs fire, because this is enough to propel your car and to ruin your engine and transmission at the same time.

Proper air pressure in your tires is another nuisance not worthy of your trouble as this would increase tire life which is against your policy.

You can also have a lot of fun by neglecting maintenance. For instance, while driving at high speed you can show your friends that you can move your steering wheel half-a-turn left and right and still remain on the straight because of excessive free movement due to worn parts in the steering system.

You can also get other physical exercise by driving a run-down vehicle. Take, for example, the big muscle exercise pushing down the brake pedal half-a-dozen times when you have to make a sudden stop in an emergency.

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Fantastic Philippine Folklore

'Bayanihan' is Exotic Feast of Dance and Colour

"BAYANIHAN," the professional name of folk dancers of the Bayanihan Philippine Dance Company, is an appealing, rich and varied feast of colour, sound and movement, delivering of highly rewarding quality. It offers a wonderful picture of the many cultural influences — eastern, western and native — that make up the cultural heritage of the Philippines. The ensemble of 40 dancers of the Philippine group have been subjected to influences by Dutch of Indonesia, conquistadors from Spain, Arab and Chinese raiding and traders, U.S. settlers and Japanese. Part of the population is Moslem, part Catholic. But, paradoxically, despite all this, many of the dances show that typical uplifting Asiatic movement common throughout all areas that ranges from Bali to Cambodia, from Burma to Okinawa.

First on the programme are the ritual dances of the fierce tribes of the mountains of Luzon. They are war dances designed to work up a frenzy and by movements and clashing of shields result in quite dramatic items of the Bontoc tribes of Africa. There are funeral, victory, marriage and adoration dances. They are accompanied by chants and music supplied by a ready-sounding bamboo zone flute, plain gongs, bells, drums and a sort of Jew's-harp held in the mouth. While the music has rhythmical qualities typical of many primitive cultures the choreography sticks largely to the original forms, the flat-footed circular actions probably developed in the cramped-down circular setting in the centre of the village. Perhaps the chief interest in this section is in the marvellous fantasies worn by the women.

The next selection of dances, entitled "Fiesta," is an appealing and pleasantly bizarre mixture of Spain and the Orient. The dresses of the women are rich in oriental detail and quality of cloth, while the basic clothing form is Spanish. The same can be said of the dancing and the music, which is European in form and yet is given an exotic quality by the high-pitched nasalities and guitar orchestration. There are red dances and a family wedding group and an exciting number with large wooden clappers, used like castanets and with the same effect.

Muslim Suite

The next section, the even more exotic "Muslim Suite," is based on the culture of Mindanao, the large southern island nearest Borneo, from whence the Indonesian influence no doubt comes. The Spaniards were unable to conquer these doughty warriors and their cockpanas and weapons and music bear the influences of the Arabs, Indians, Chinese and Malayans, who all left similar marks on Borneo and Java. The series of dances are performed in the rich court of a Philippine Sultan, to the music of an orchestra of xylophones, drums and gongs.

First comes a wild almost ecstasy figure, followed by the dance of a princess concubine. Other numbers, taken from neighbouring islands, are those of fishermen, ad-

Slave dance from Mindanao, performed by the Philippines Ballet Company.

dress and slaves. Then comes, as a pièce-de-résistance, a truly beautiful princess, daughter of the Sultan, shown enthroned with three double pairs of chair bamboo poles, each set being held concertina and rapped on the floor and then clapped together in syncopated rhythm. The princess now performs the dance of danger that all daughters of royal blood are traditionally bound to accomplish; that of dancing over the poles and stepping between them. The sound becomes thunderous and the excitement threat of crushed ankle bones adds to the suspense. There is a smashing climax as all the court follow the princess in and out of the snapping poles. Like most of the court dances, there is here an atmosphere of valour and a not inconsiderable overtone of cruelty, which is, however, tempered by the joyful ecstasy of the dancers.

Non-Stop Treat

After the interval there is a non-stop treat of folk dances from all parts of the islands, the first featuring young men wearing coconut shells on their bodies and rhythmically clapping each other with other shells. In another dance sticks are used in the same way and there seems to be a Spanish and Malayan base to the music. There are Spanish style songs sung against an exotic lantern and the famous dance with lighted oil lamps carried on the heads and in the hands of the whole richly dressed company.

The last group of dances, "Village Suite," are the nearest to a modern folk ballet and show the life of a village in light, formalised, even idealised impressions. We see the moving of a charming bamboo house, symbolising "Bayanihan" (collective effort), rice planting and harvest dances, a humorous rain storm, sports and courting. If these dances and costumes are less fantastic to Westerners than the preceding numbers, they are no less lacking in interest and virtuosity. And after an evening of some 30 dances, one is still ready for more.

The Suite was concluded with another shattering version of the bamboo pole dance. The audience at Ein Gev on Monday did not want to let the Filipinos go. They clapped them back seven times and the Filipinos sang to them and clapped back. This was another expression of "togetherness" but it was the Filipinos who had done all the work. Lighting, costumes, dances, folklore, all rendered by a delightful group of young people. It was an evening to remember. It was also an object lesson for vertical-red Israel, which so far has, through Sabal, succeeded in presenting Yemenite love only.

MEIR BONNEH

Litvinovsky in Retrospect

At Rubinstein Pavilion

IT was a good idea to put on the large retrospective exhibition of works by Pinchas Litvinovsky at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, Tel Aviv, because for many years the amateur of art, especially outside of Litvinovsky's home town of Jerusalem, has seen less of the veteran painter's work than of almost any other Israel artist of comparable stature. He has not had a solo exhibition in Tel Aviv since 1944 and seldom contributed to collective shows and doubtless the organizers of the present exhibition did not find it easy to persuade him to accept the idea of a retrospective show. As it was, he made a point of not being present at the opening and refused to allow a catalogue to be printed, traits of an independent and uninhibited non-conforming nature which the viewer will find reflected in Litvinovsky's latest works.

It should be mentioned that the painter setting in Israel in 1912, coming from Russia, has made Jerusalem his home for some 40 years, was one of the artists who were very active in the early days of the Painters and Sculptors Association, spent some time in Paris and in general belongs to that category of artist who changes his style radically at various periods.

180 Works

There are 180 works on show, oils, gouaches, drawings in black and coloured chalks and a couple of watercolours, dating from the 'twenties and continuing up to 1958 and one can note throughout the various "periods" the evidences of an exuberant personality, always a natural and confident draughtsman, at times a careful and searching portrait-painter and at times a colourist who was able to produce richly opulent colour schemes. Interestingly enough, one sees that the older the artist has become in years, the more youthful has become his work; from the latest examples it appears that he finds life a huge joke and has great fun in the expression of amazing shapes and colour-combinations.

Over the years Litvinovsky attained the position of more or less "official" portraitist and there must be very few notabilities of the country that have not been painted by him. One therefore finds that portraits account for a considerable number of the works. Remarkably few are the Impressionist study of Ilmé Katzenelson (which must date from the early thirties) and the gouache, possibly painted full-length study of the violinist Hassa, which are most come from the time Litvinovsky had spent the south of Tschaikovsky and there is a very excellent painted portrait of Shalit, which must have been executed with ease. A long time ago, Litvinovsky evolved a subtly blue-green colour scheme for his portraits (using also photographs for study of the cast of the face) and we therefore find scenes of studies in this manner, with figures with strong, broad brush-strokes, and all looking slightly alike. In this category is the set of 12 studies of the Prime Ministers, also of their particularly successful.

The earliest works shown are the two charming little watercolours (E and 62) from the "studies when Litvinovsky was fascinated by exotic and oriental motifs and laid much emphasis on decorative design. There is little from his Cézanne-influenced period, although some solidly-constructed figure studies may be noted and practically nothing from the still later Renoir-like period when he painted a number of voluptuous nudes and used a very rich palette.

Noteworthy Drawings

Certainly worth note is a number of the drawings; in the black chalk the series of "lovers" and of "reclining women," with their concise draughtsmanship, the daring, flowing line which traces with such apparent ease the contours of the figures and in the coloured chalks the sketch of a woman feeding a child (19) and the various sketches of a donkey with one foot resting on a pedestal.

The latest works are the gouaches, many variations of a few themes. He especially likes the amusing pattern formed by a man playing a violin or that of a cow with milkman. These he treats in a number of ways, varying the colour and playing about with the shapes. Most of these are too rough and sketchy to be included in a public exhibition; they are rather in the nature of studio droppings, but there are a few which are not only very feasty, they are delightful to colour, almost in drawing and refreshingly free.

S. W.

AFRICAN ART IN HAIFA

THE Outdoor collection of African Art fully restored in three cabinets when the pieces in Tel Aviv, is now at the Haifa Municipal Museum. To visit the show is to feel something of the impact that the sculptures made on artists when they first made the acquaintance and Cubism. Once they had discovered Negroid sculpture, the primitive sculptors all the assumptions that the sharp sunlight and not to any artificial, of the, an wonder which would both have the effect on Europeans as if the curtain had come earlier through the Impressionists. But when we look at the faces which are both of the Dance mask, the Ceremonial Dance mask, the Fertility Head Dress and the stylized wild duiker, the deformed mother of a Mende mask or the wooden of a Bakongo fetish and child and a Bakuba sitting figure with a head, we begin to think that originality and absorption are not the whole story. We again face the problem when appreciating magic powers and aesthetics begin. It is best to accept these objects as the Cubists did and to admire the telling shape of the Bakuba, or the long lined mask of the Senufo, all according to our own lights, the common note which is the guiding principle of Art.

E.

IN THE GROOVE

"The Two Fiddles" (Left) the Yemenite) written and composed by Yehudit Sela-Weiner and Yehudit Elnur and performed by the children of the Ramat Hasharon primary school (Kol Israel-ALP 16-47, LP. EP — HAS.680).

THESE excerpts from a group of musical playlets for children are the fruit of cooperation between Yehudit Sela-Weiner, who wrote the lyrics and some of the tunes, and Yehudit Elnur who composed most of the music and arranged and conducted the performances.

The music is unsophisticated and fresh, with a descriptive quality that catches the atmosphere and spirit of the world of children. The orchestration is unobtrusive and the whole performance is well conducted. Clean singing permeated with good fun and youthful enjoyment makes for a refreshing experience while the children sing with a clear diction which many of our professional singers could take as an example. The short songs and dances provide an insight into the valuable education some institutions in Israel offer.

• • •

"THE BOOMABIE" (Med-Arts-IP LP. IL.11.90).

THIS is not a new collection, as I had hoped, but a re-issue of two former 10" LPs. If you have not yet acquired them, you should, for the Doodaim are as good as ever, and their soft crooning is a pleasure to the ear after all that shooting and shrieking of our army concert parties and other "stars." Check up on the label, though. My disc was labelled the other way round, but you can easily find out the truth, for one side has seven songs and the other nine.

• • •

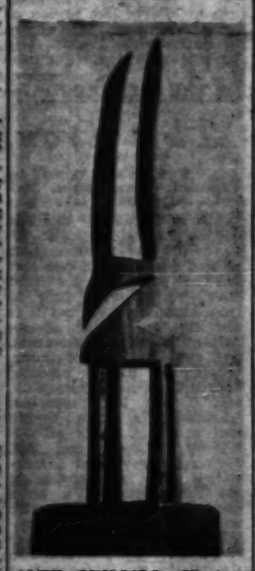
Miriam Aviga—Hayom Yerdan (Med Acol-MIM-7, EP 45-5)-HAA80.

IN my opinion the sort of I uncultured performance must serve as a bad example to our young generation which has to listen to it day in, day out on the radio and enjoy it. Has not the time come for our institutions — Kol Yisrael, Galei Tzahal and Hed Artzi too — to use some more stringent and selective criteria?

"TUNING" — Hidden Artist with the Hed Artzi Quintet and the Yehudim Choir conducted by Yossi Banai (Hed Artzi, MIN 5-21, EP-45) HA.98.

PUT out for Purim, here are nine songs that will be favourites with the kids.

The same singer appears in four songs on each of two EP 45's (MIN 9 & 10) recorded in an amateurish manner that Hed Artzi apparently feels is good enough for our children.



ALEX PHILLIPS: "Springbok"—48 cm. high red mahogany carving.

Israel's Ancient Art at Hazorea Show

THE Exhibition of "Ancient and Contemporary Art Activities in the Megiddo Area," sponsored by the Megiddo Regional Council, is being held at Wilfrid Israel House, Hazorea.

The contemporary section, consisting of work done by artists from Mishmar Ha'emek, Hazorea, Ein Ha'shofet, Ramot Menashe and Dalia, is rather disappointing because, apart from those like Ben-Ya'acov, Ben-Menahem, Greenfield and Rellinger, who have acquired some repute outside the area and require no particular mention, new names are not thrown up at this show. The more the pity because the approach to painting is a healthy one and yet no three pictures of a single artist presented an equal level of execution.

In fact, if I were asked who is hopeful among the (for me) unknown artists, I would point to the metal statuette, "Cow" of Tal for its understanding of iron sculpture. Meir's "Nazi" (terracotta) was also quite good but, similar to his painting, far too bound to his masters.

Among the elk, Levi presents a realist "Portrait" full of character and painterliness. Turning to the watercolours, Baxter's "Lane in Jerusalem" is well composed on the verticality of the abutting buildings. A like competence can be found for "Inside the Hut" of the late H. Gutzeit-Hausspiegel where the different motifs tend towards a flat pattern. Lapid bases himself on rhythm, through colour in "Rocks" and stratification in "Mountainous Landscape." Sophit's "Figure" (22) possesses a striking appearance but it is impossible to judge his portraiture either from this picture or its companion. Fischer's "Still Life" in oniline is a pleasant study, nicely arranged, in brown.

Two art-potters both handle simple conceptions — Meyer who is more exhibitionist with vases and jars in straight contours and line designs either incised or painted on the bodies; she attains a "Mother and Child" in terracotta; and Michaeli who goes in for small rounded objects with a blue linear design painted thereon.

The initiative in organizing a regional exhibition is always to be commended as a means of lying artists to their own soil and it is to be hoped that Megiddo will repeat the experiment at a later date.

As to the second part of the exhibition, that concerned with Ancient Art, it is well known that the whole region was thickly populated from prehistoric times but systematic excavation has so far been carried out only at Megiddo. The objects shown, more or less surface pickings, found by local archaeologists or turned up by bulldozers and tractors, come from the collections of Givat Oz, Gal-Ed, Hazorea, Megiddo, Mishmar Ha'emek, Ein Ha'shofet and Ramat Ha'shofet. They date from 4,000 B.C.E. to the Byzantine period and comprise examples of implements, an incense burner, beads, a child's toy, pottery, mortar and pestle, pots discovered with the dipper inserted in the mouth, glass cosmetic containers etc.

Touch of Humanity

The chief interest for the layman, however, lies in the touch of humanity across the ages, the three incisions of a potter's mark, the fingerprints inside a jar, the scratches that denote hair on a figurine head, the remains of vermillion on another, a drawn out terracotta goat of the Early Bronze period, the primitive facial features engraved into a tiny stone stele. Two Roman lamps depict respectively a stork and bull — the latter excellent Byzantine patterns for decorative pities and pastry follow a type which has been used in modern times in this country. Burial customs die out slowly. Somewhere about 2,000 B.C.E. a five-year-old child was buried after the body had been dismembered and the head placed in a pot. During the Roman period, over 2,000 years later, a baby was buried inside a cooking pot.

Once again the picture of international encounters and relations emerges from these occasional finds round Carmel — an Egyptian head and bust at Ein Ha'shofet, jars from Cyprus, a cylinder shaped seal with a North Syrian design, a dagger and a sickle that may be directly related to Egyptian finds — and last but not least, because its culture transcends the archaeological, a beautiful Hellenistic faience bowl, with a wave design above another of white squares on a green background, so fine that the pattern can be seen transparently from the inside.

E.

Varied Spring Exhibition Opens at Ein Harod

Kibbutz Painters

THE Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture in Ein Harod was recently reviewed in these columns from Tel Aviv. One obtains an impression of artists who, starting out from their milieu and, consequently, their natural data, reach a point where they veer towards a general architectonism, without having first exhausted their own background. For example, I was astonished to find Bergel, who appreciates the tyrolean of the Jordan Valley, now turned by abstraction. "Composition" (23) is not bad, but in the changeover to it most of those Bergel characteristics tend to become decorative or pale copies of other styles.

The Sarafends, still some more natural in abstract painting, it is still the style of Ben-Yehuda, Wolf, Rath and Rellinger, turned pleasantly to by the latter. Greenfield for the contrast of overhanging palms and the sea, and Ilmé Katzenelson, before Rotter's "Corner of a Farmyard" for its history and Kolodny's "Still Life" for the sun's effect on cotton field, a problem he has solved by personal solutions (Kaufer's "Evening" and Ilmé Katzenelson's "Light" are certainly also, I believe, for the merging of subject and background in "Yemenite's Courtyard"). Chaikin's "Portrait of Mrs. Rosenfeld" shows the Rosenfeld style, that is a tempting line, distinctive and a happy use of colour, while Rotter's "Portrait of a Boy" is interesting for its sensitive drawing.

The earliest works shown are the two charming little watercolours (E and 62) from the "studies when Litvinovsky was fascinated by exotic and oriental motifs and laid much emphasis on decorative design. There is little from his Cézanne-influenced period, although some solidly-constructed figure studies may be noted and practically nothing from the still later Renoir-like period when he painted a number of voluptuous nudes and used a very rich palette.

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S. W.

DEDICATION OF RESTORED OVDAT ACROPOLIS

The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, is seen above presenting an inscribed stone to Shlomo Gabbai, a young solid worker at Nizzana, who worked his way up to be foreman of the considerable project at the 4th-century acropolis of Avdat (Abdat ancient) and under the auspices of the Committee for the Encouragement of National Monuments of the Prime Minister's Office. Standing Mr. Ben-Gurion are Mr. S. Rafeli, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, and Mr. Y. Yisraeli, Executive Director of the Committee. At right is a Byzantine archway, and behind, the ruins of the ninth church with the gently rolling hills in the background.

Photos by Sofer, Tzafi.

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Banality and Unreality

WHEN THE QUEEN OF SIN, by Erskine Caldwell. With illustrations by Louis Cassavoy. London: Heinemann and Cassavoy. 1949. 192 pp. 10/6. (Available on loan at the U.S.I.S. Library in Tel Aviv.)

By Mashiel Kolansky

WHEN Erskine Caldwell recently visited the Soviet Union, he was told there that his account of farmers in eastern Georgia, which, by the way, he was not allowed to take out of the country, and close to Soviet soldiers' cantonments to boot, he left the misery in comfortable retirement. The noblest wave, of course, spreading from his books which had been selling there over the years at a phenomenal rate.

It is easy to understand why the Soviet Government should promote an author like Erskine Caldwell. His "Tobacco Road" and other books of the sort do vastly take the picture of life in America as presented by Soviet propaganda, at least in the pre-Khrushchev days — a country where the toiling masses look for bread while a minority live the life of crass luxury.

Some 20 years or so ago Caldwell hit a goldmine in the never-never land of American's Deep South, where his literary imagination discovered a subhuman race of people living on an economic and cultural level below that of the aborigines of Australia. The exoticism of "Tobacco Road" and subsequent books, the ribald humour and extra heavy dose of raw sex, gave him enormous popularity, and the success of the stage version of "Tobacco Road" belongs to the legends of the American theatre.

Taken Seriously

What always puzzled me is that some American and foreign critics, even reputable ones, take Caldwell seriously, and even mention his name in one breath with Hemingway and Faulkner. It doesn't take much discernment to see that under the heavy layer of his exoticism there lies a vastness of banality, of unreal people and unreal situations.

Should someone still think that Caldwell is a serious writer, let him read "When You Think of Me," and he will be cured of his delusion for ever.

Here Caldwell, "alone" enough to be remembered in one's 72-year-old recorded history, confronts for one of his "butterfly" tales the reality of contemporary people and contemporary conventions. What he comes back with is strained plots, sheer sentimentality and sheer boredom.

The title story tells of a hero returning from the wars to his loving family, and his homecoming. He is happy to be back, but he constantly thinks of his boyhood friend Jim, "the real hero who didn't come back." There is the girl who had been waiting for him all those years, but he won't marry her as she had hoped. He is going to marry instead the girl Jim left behind, to fulfil a promise given his dying friend. His girl is noble and understands it, but Jim's girl is noble too and will not accept the sacrifice. So the noble hero eventually marries the girl he loves, and the three are going to live happily ever after.

Noble Behaviour

Noble behaviour is also the subject of the three Czechoslovakian Sketches, stories of life under foreign rule. The Czech peasants are dignified, suffer their misery with noble resignation and sound like the idea of a European peasant in the mind of an American who has never been out of America. "But this is no time to be sad and solemn," one of them says. "We are entertaining guests from America. It may never happen to us again as long as we live. We should not be sad and solemn."

After that kind of "sad and solemn" dialogue the reader can turn with relief to the stories with the Deep South for background, where the characters speak with the authentic sound and rhythm of their locale. "I'm Coming Getcha" is Kentucky from Kiev Quixote. Here are you, Uncle Ramon? I've been driving over Cuba gasoline roads and are gonna settle for the past three hours looking for gary bones, and I'm sure glad I found a at last."

Compared with the others in the book, these ladies stories are rather good, the style has its peculiar humour, and the characters bear a semblance of reality, although the reality is strictly Erskine Caldwell's.

Louis Mansdorf's illustrations are literal and unimaginative.

MUSIC

JEWS IN MUSIC, by Arthur Lisle. (Philosophical Library, New York. 1948. 304 pp. $5.00.)

THIS book lists the contributions of Jewish musicians and composers to secular and religious music since the early 18th century. It also includes soloists, teachers, musicologists, collectors, symphony directors and managers.

As music critic of the Frankfurter General-Anzeiger and conductor of the choir at the Obler Synagogue in Frankfurt-on-Main, the author has the background required for writing this book. He is now music editor of "Aufbau" N.Y.C. and is thus well informed on the musical scene in America.

The final chapter deals extensively with the Israel scene. Mr. Holde's knowledge is obviously not based on first-hand knowledge, but it is in Israel that he sees the most positive contribution toward the creation of a new Jewish idiom in music.

Mr. Holde's clear and matter-of-fact style makes this encyclopaedic collection easy to read. It is directed more to the music lover than to the musicologist and student of music, but even they will find much of interest in this survey.

Y.P.

ISAAK LEVITAN: Russian Village (Oil)
From the current memorial exhibition of the Russian National Museum on the occasion of the painter's 100th anniversary.

CARY'S LAST WORK

THE CAPTIVE AND THE FREE, by Joyce Cary. Michael Joseph. London. 287 pp. 15/-.

By S. Dorani

JOYCE Cary wrote this book whilst he was stricken by an incurable disease that all but completely paralysed him. In contrast to Cary's usually highly stylised writing and complete control of his material, his last novel is something of a shock and a disappointment. Much of the time it reads like a rough draft. Sometimes indeed the sentences are so elliptical as to seem little more than shorthand notes, and we are told in an introduction by Lord David Cecil that death prevented Cary completing the final revision, cutting and expansion. Still, we cannot help feeling regret that this rough, unfinished work represents his last word on a subject that was obviously of burning personal importance.

For it is not only the style that bears the marks of his illness. The reader is aware the whole time of a mind labouring under tremendous strain, fighting against despair, against the last defeat of illness and death, above all a mind seeking a meaning to death and therefore to life. This is a religious book in the most exact sense.

The story centres around the struggle between Preedy and Syron. Preedy is a reformed rogue, lecher and ne'er-do-well, who, convinced of God's omnipotence, is endowed with miraculous powers of healing. Syron is a Church of England curate who comes to the conclusion that most of his fellow-priests are hypocrites. They do not believe in an all-powerful God, yet they continue as priests because they haven't the courage to leave the Church. They are merely time-servers muddling along. Syron denounces Preedy as a fraud, even a murderer, because some of his followers, including children, have died, when doctors could have cured them. Yet finally he is forced to concede and admire Preedy's integrity. He still thinks him mistaken yet recognises in him a kindred soul who will not compromise with his beliefs for the sake of comfort, convenience or reputation.

Extremes of Behaviour

This book is as bizarre as its theme sounds. Almost all the characters live at the extremes of behaviour. Even though the scene is set in present-day England, yet at times one feels that it is taking place in some never-never land resembling a Blake engraving. People go about their ordinary affairs, yet at the same time manage to behave like heroes or heroines of myth upon whose actions worlds depend. Side by side with the main conflict between Preedy and Syron there are subsidiary plots of intrigue in the newspaper world to exploit the Preedy story; the collapse of Syron's marriage; Preedy's antagonism relationship with a young working-class girl he seduced when she was 14, and (the only hopeful note in the book) an affair between a hard-boiled publicist and a plain Society girl ending in marriage.

The trouble is that none of these plots are fully worked out and sometimes indeed their development is so sketchy as to become merely irritating. We are hustled about between newspaper offices, Preedy's mission, working-class lodgings, society ballrooms, given intriguing glimpses into all of them, and sometimes penetrating insights into the lives of their inhabitants, but nothing is finished, nothing satisfies.

Yet the book cannot be written off as a complete failure. It is still far from being just another novel. All through it one feels Cary's urgent sincerity, his honesty, and above all his compassion for all human beings. He seems completely at home with rich and poor, the intellectual and the inarticulate. He hardly ever strikes a false note when expressing their separate truths as part of the whole confusing truth of life. Sometimes we do catch a glimpse of the old Cary, for instance, the tour de force of Preedy's sermon which promises to be embarrassing to the sceptic and ends by being deeply moving.

All the same we are left feeling that Cary would have been far more explicit if he had lived to finish the book as he wished. We sense that he had something important to say about God and the world of today. Here we have only a truncated expression of the fruits of his life's experience and insights.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

"POLISH your pen, but don't sharpen it too much — it might break." Or "One does not see the wind (in Hebrew רוח is both wind and spirit), but it is the wind which steers the ship, and not those rags flattering from the mast in sight of everyone."

These are but two quotations from the treasury of Bialik's sayings and writings Bialik Hayu Omrei רוח פרקי ביאליק (Bialik Used to Say, edited by Ya'acov Becker, Dvir, Tel Aviv, 279 pp.). The volume records his ideas and opinions on Art, Eretz Israel, Education, Personalities, and a fairly broad picture of the man emerges.

Bialik's belief in the mission of the Hebrew Theatre, his opinions about the relationship between inspiration and creative art, his intolerance, his own misery, unhappiness and inner struggle ("Sometimes I feel like committing suicide — and I'm too lazy to do that good thing... and perhaps death, too, is vanity, so what if I live"), but also his sense of humour and keen wit — all these and much more are revealed in this compilation.

The danger in a book of this kind is, of course, that by plucking a sentence or two from the context, the original impact of the idea is lost and the sentence tends to become meaningless and even insipid. Mr. Becker seems to have been rather over-zealous in his task and put the stress on quantity rather than quality. This is the more surprising since he begins the book with a line from Bialik: "Collection and arrangement also means choice...."

* * *

TIME and again, when reading new books in Hebrew, one feels the lack of subtle humour, that light touch which it seems none of our writers, and especially writers of children's literature, is able to achieve.

This sad thought occurred to me once more upon reading Efrat Cohen's translation of Daddy Long-Legs (Abba Arokh - Raglayim אבא ארוך רגליים) by Jean Webster. Marcus, Jerusalem. 211 pp.). This teenager's classic contains all the elements our own teenager's literature lacks. What I mean here, specifically, is the element of youthfulness, the teenager's discovery of the world, her adventurousness, disappointments and love pangs, her inherent joie de vivre, and above all, Miss Webster's serious and humorous attitude to all these elements in her heroine, Judy.

If we can't have it in the original, at least we are supplied with it in translation; in this case a work well done, beautifully printed, and with the original illustrations.

* * *

THE second part of Max Brod's Reuveni Sar Hayehudim ראובני שר היהודים (Rubeni Fürst der Juden — King of the Jews, translated from the German by H. Isak, Am Oved. 210 pp. IL1.15) has just appeared. It covers the period in Reuveni the false messiah's life from his arrival in Venice — after fleeing the ghetto and visiting the legendary River Sambatyon and the Lost Tribes — till his death. (The first part of the book was reviewed on March 11.)

M.A.

. . . and English

WENDELL Phillips' Sheba's Buried City (Pan, IL1.25) tells the story of three archaeological expeditions in the southern Arabian peninsula undertaken between 1950 and 1952. The first two at Qataban had the benefit of the participation of Prof. W. F. Albright, of whom the author writes with awe and admiration as a scholar and with amused affection as a human being. These pioneer explorations made striking discoveries with regard to early south Arabian culture, and the book conveys a colourful picture of the excavations as well as a wealth of fascinating detail concerning the adventures of the expedition. The author has a nice sense of humour; he relates, for instance, that the murals of the Sherif of Beihan "displayed his sympathy with both Great Britain and the U.S. while displaying a knowledge of world events far beyond the Wadi Beihan. One of them, for example, portrayed — graphically if not artistically — President Truman and King George dropping atom bombs on Marshal Stalin."

The third expedition was a fantastic affair. For the first time, archaeologists received permission from the Imam to dig in Yemen and they chose the site of Marib, ancient capital of Sheba. Despite the sanction, they were harassed by leading officials and almost imprisoned by soldiers so that scientific work became impossible. Eventually the permission was withdrawn and the expedition, dumping all their equipment and finds, made a dash for their lives in two Land-Rovers, escaping through the desert and over the border. A fascinating story and an interesting illustration of Yemenite mentality.

A significant sidelight is that one Arab dignitary in southern Arabia presented the author with a special gift — a jambiya (dagger), and said that curved knives of this type are now impossible to obtain as they were only made by Yemenite Jews.

* * *

LEONARD Cottrell, who has written a number of popular works around archaeology, has produced a hotchpotch in Lost Cities (Pan Books). The author explains that his object is primarily to entertain, and the book is presumably directed to readers who have never delved into the subject of archaeology. All sorts of side-issues are introduced to maintain interest and the book recounts various stories of lost cities rediscovered, ranging from the Middle East to Ceylon and Latin America. Although Mr. Cottrell has obviously read and travelled widely, the standard of his work can be estimated from his attack on the reticence of scholars to describe the "earthy manifestations of Pompeian life" which he illustrates with a quotation — the source of which is given as "BBC television broadcast" (without name of author).

For anyone who has read father sentences such as the excellent Penguins "Foundations in the Dust" or "Ur of the Chaldees," there will be nothing new, but the beginner will find this a very readable introduction to the subject. Cottrell's general conclusions include the uniform pattern of early civilizations and the fact that many early cults were considerably more humane than the bloody and so-called "pagan" religions.

* * *

ALTHOUGH the unnatural crime is the central episode of Andrei Gide's The Vatican Cellars (Penguin, 2s. 6d.), the novel is no tale of detection and investigation. It is doubtful that this element is unexpected. Much of the book is devoted to the ramifications of a trickster's plot to obtain money to rescue the Pope, allegedly kidnapped by Freemasons. The story is as fantastic and paradoxical as any of the novels of Chesterton, although on the other side of the theological fence. One section in particular is a classic example of comic writing; it describes an innocent's journey to Rome — and his misfortunes at hotels where he is pestered successively by bugs, fleas, mosquitoes and whores. The whole book is delightful; the extent of coincidence tends to strain credulity, but what we forgive Pasternak in an epic, we can overlook in Gide in a romp.

G. W.

* * *

IN Suddenly Last Summer and The Fugitive Kind, two of his plays that have just been published in paperback form by Signet Books, Tennessee Williams deals again with corruption — moral, sexual, social, personal — incisively laying bare the vices and weaknesses of his characters. In "The Fugitive Kind" we have the storms ignited by a love affair of a wandering guitar-player with the Italian wife of a dying Southern States storekeeper; in "Suddenly Last Summer" we see the after-effects of a decadent sexualist on those he has left behind, an unnaturally demanding mother, a mentally-destroyed cousin and her parasitical family.

Reading a play is an unsatisfactory as reading the score of a musical work; the interpretation that completes it as well as presents is missing; but even in printed form the power of Tennessee Williams's writing comes across. This is prose with the evocative power of poetry, words that build an atmosphere rather than provide the vehicle for conversation between the speakers. Tennessee Williams understands the corruption he portrays without condoning it, but does seem to show more sympathy for those people who allow free rein to their passions than for those who hide them behind a conventional smug exterior. None of his characters is a person we would like to know, but all are frighteningly credible.

D.J.R.

* * *

AN extraordinary tale of the sea, well told, is the true story of the 19-year-old wireless operator of the S.S. Normandie (Signet, 2s. 6d. net), a Victorian hulk adrift off the coast of Africa in 1913, with all the crew dead or dying of blackwater fever. Told simply but movingly in the third person by the w/operator, H.G. Tredrea, the book recalls what a sailor's life was like before unions and inspection brought a minimum of safety conditions. A gripping story of simple English hardihood, hard to put down.

* * *

THE most harrowing new novel in science fiction is Brian Aldiss' Starship (Signet, 2s. 6d. net), a beautifully treated study of beings trapped in an endless journey generations in length — descendants who believe they are humans, who evolve their own society and laws in a grim parody of our human life. Their world is a microcosm, and that strong author can, even at times, be marvellous. It is built up by the author, who is the Literary Editor of the "Oxford Mail."

H.H.

Time for Everything

THE SOLE FACTOR ON THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, by Shabtai Rosenne. Sweet & Maxwell. London. 1951. 144 pp. 15/-.

THERE was a time when books on history or historical law, would devote many pages to a review of prior of the great, and noble. I was reminded of this habit when I opened the book which has just appeared with the forbidding title of "The Time Factor in the Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice" and found a long quotation from the Bible. The quotation is from Ecclesiastes who thought that there was a "time to every purpose under the heaven." Yes — we like to quote from the Bible whether the quotation be relevant or not.

But in spite of this Mid-dle Ages title, this volume, written by the Legal Adviser to our Foreign Ministry, puts every student of international law, wherever he may be, under a deep debt of gratitude. Shabtai Rosenne published his symposium upon about the International Court three years ago and it immediately became the one text-book on the subject. This second book, although much narrower in scope, will also find readers wherever international law is studied.

El Al Case

The lay reader may be puzzled by the title and ask himself what has time, that of Solomon or that of Einstein, got to do with the settlement of international disputes, and what led Rosenne to devote a whole book to it when no one had ever done so before. One answer is to be found in the fact that the author represented Israel before the International Court in the case which Israel brought against Bulgaria after that country had shot down an El Al plane. That case depended very largely on a question of time, and Rosenne thought it was a pity to waste all the research he had done on the subject and so he produced this book, as he says, "before my papers were transmitted to the archives."

Suppose for a moment that you drive a car down Jaffa Road at 50 kilometres an hour, run over a policeman, mount the pavement and do some more damage there. It will not help you to plead in court that you do not accept the jurisdiction of the court for one reason or another, and even if you are a member of Natural Karta it will be no defence to say that you do not recognise the State and its judges. You will go to prison just the same.

But when sovereign states are brought before the International Court, sitting at The Hague, the defendant is entitled to say: "Gentlemen, I have never submitted to your jurisdiction. It is true that 10 years ago I agreed to be bound by your decisions for the following eight years — but that time has elapsed. Now — today — I am not bound."

Or the State may argue: "I agreed to your jurisdiction in all cases arising after the date of my agreement, but the facts in this case arose previous to my agreement. Therefore you cannot judge me."

Israel, for example, has agreed to submit its international disputes to the Court at The Hague, but with time reservations and limitations. In October, 1951, we agreed to come before the court for five years only. At the end of those five years we made a new undertaking to submit the jurisdiction of the Court, but the time element was not a time limit. We wrote into our undertaking, however, a time reservation, namely that we would not come before the Court to deal with events that happened between May 15, 1948 — the day we became independent — and July 26, 1946.

Hague Hearing

When the Israel-Bulgarian dispute came before the Court, the Bulgarians at once raised a number of preliminary objections, some of them having to do with "the time factor." They had agreed to go before the old Court in the days of the League of Nations but they had never agreed to go before the new court of the U.N. They had been admitted to the U.N. only in December, 1955, and the El Al plane was brought down in flames long before that date, in July, 1955. From the time of the closing of the old court and the admission of Bulgaria to the United Nations there had been a definite period of many years — could that dead period be revived?

In this small volume Rosenne has dealt with every aspect of the time factor as it relates to the International Court. He has done so with great learning, unusual lucidity, with an enthusiasm not normally found among international lawyers when they are tackling so dull a subject. The book closes with a useful appendix giving a full list of decisions which have accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the old court and the new court, an index of cases and a valuable, if short, bibliography.

E. D. G.

HOW TO BE FUNNY

By ARIE BET-OR

HOW TO BE AN ALIEN (IL1.50), HOW TO SCRAPE SKIES (IL1.50), WISDOM FOR OTHERS (IL4.50), all by George Mikes. Illustrated by Nicholas Bentley. André Deutsch, London and reprinted in Israel by Steinatzky's Agency.

IN the years immediately preceding the Second World War, as Hitler moved East in search of Lebensraum, streams of refugees fanned out in all directions looking for freedom and happiness. Thus it was that the insular shores of the British Isles came to be invaded by thousands of strangely clad, peculiarly mannered, rather loud and emotional, very non-British Central Europeans.

Among this strange, largely Jewish host, was George Mikes. Among, but not quite of them. Mikes (pronounced Mikesh) is not Jewish and he went to London not as a refugee, but as a Hungarian journalist. Then when things began to happen in Central Europe, he decided to stay put. Although he too lived the life of an alien in Britain he was able to look beyond the daily round and by the time the war ended he was ready with his first book — "How To Be An Alien."

Instant Success

It was an instant success. For a decade not a year passed when it was not reprinted at least twice and to date it has sold well over 200,000 copies. The reader, expecting to find funny anecdotes of the Hyman Kaplan school, will be disappointed. "How To Be An Alien" is hardly about aliens at all. It is about England and the English and discusses among other topics the weather, sex, tea, compromise, and the attitude to foreigners. This of course explains the book's success. The English, who love laughing at no one so much as at themselves, here find paraded all their little idiosyncrasies, their qualities and — now and then — even their failings. The reader who really knows England cannot fail to enjoy every minute of the book.

However, we showed it to a highly intelligent Israeli, who was himself born in Central Europe. He has visited England and we knew him to possess a sense of humour. But the only thing he found funny was the chapter on town planning. "First of all, never build a street straight. The English love privacy and do not want to see one end of the street from the other end."

We were surprised, though, that the chapter on civil servants did not strike a stronger chord with our friend. Mikes sums up the famed incorruptibility of the British public servant with the paragraph:

"In the Continent rich and influential people, or those who have friends, cousins, brothers-in-law, cronies, business associates, etc. in an office may have their requests fulfilled. In England there is no such corruption and your obedient servant just will not do a thing whoever you may be. And this is the real beauty of democracy.

"How to Scrape Skies" is the outcome of a visit to the U.S. and tries to do for America what Mikes' first work did for England. But because the author only spent two months there it is necessarily more superficial — and if anything even funnier. The humour is broader and the targets range from the New York subway system, through the American Way Of Life, to the colour question. This book, too, is a best seller, with twelve impressions in as many years.

The third volume of the trio, "Wisdom for Others," falls short of the high standard of its companions. Basically it is potted philosophy with a humorous twist. All too often though, Mikes gets carried away and forgets that the book is supposed to be funny. He is not a great philosopher.

Technically the Israel reprints are difficult to fault and Nicholas Bentley's original illustrations ably complement the text. One wonders perhaps at the selection of titles. Why, for instance, was "Milk and Honey," the Mikes book on Israel, overlooked?

Publication Received

TOLDOT YISRAEL תולדות ישראל (The History of the Jewish People) by Baruch Azivi and Nathan Persky. Part VI. From the Zionist Movement up to the final Campaign. Yavneh, Tel Aviv. 480 pp.

IN THE LIBRARIES:

By Paula Arnold

This Troublesome Life

ALL THE DAY LONG, by Howard Spring. Collins. London. 310 pp. 12s.

MR. Spring at 70 still has the same outlook towards life and mankind that he had when in his late forties he published his first novel (Absolom!): Life is troublesome, indeed, but it is also full of delights, of opportunities, of achievements, and time heals its sorrows. Women are usually kind or beautiful, in rare cases both, and if love is treacherous, friendship is often secure and warming. It is an accepting attitude, and Mr. Spring has developed a marvellous skill in interweaving the life stories of a large cast and telling them with warmth and understanding.

Why he hasn't made four books out of the material squandered on this one is a riddle to this reader. The volume must have three hundred thousand words — nearly or quite three times the length of a modern novel.

The title is from a prayer by Newman: "Oh Lord support us all the days of this troublesome life." The story is cleverly told by an old spinster in the present day, reaching back to the time when she was a child of five in a Cornish village, the youngest of the parson's brood. The numerous child portraits, by the by, are the most delightful part of Mr. Spring's character drawing.

The story is far too involved to be retold. In the main it shows how Maria Legasick, the narrator, lives a restless life not of her own choosing, as a companion, paid and unpaid, in the family and out of it, always used as a repository for confessions and complaints, and often managing to heal wounds. Unmarried herself — she is of that generation the best of whom died in France in the First World War — she is yet a bit of a matchmaker, sometimes with indifferent results. Her heart is mainly bound up in a niece by courtesy, a beautiful, selfish girl who goes through several affairs and marriages.

For people who have time and world enough, this is a pleasant, thoughtful book to read, full of good things. It is not of the you-cannot-lay-down type, however, and perhaps that is lucky, for who could read for three days and nights at a stretch?

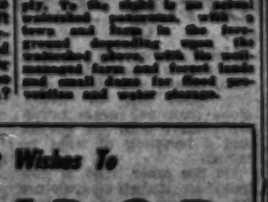
Sanity Fair

LEOPARD WITH A THIN SKIN by J. Watney. Cape. London. 12s. 6d. 192 pp.

THE subject of this short novel is not original — it is that of a man interned in a mental hospital but actually sane, or at least no madder than a good many of us who run around this world without let or hindrance. The book begins quite well, with an encounter in the London Zoo between a young journalist who specialises in animal stories, and a rather simple and primitive young woman. It turns out that she has come to see a leopard in the Zoo who was caught by her husband when he was a soldier in Kenya. The two people take a fancy to each other, and she brings him to see her husband in the asylum. The journalist, who tells the story, is very much struck by the patient who asks him urgently to intervene for him — he, Jim Nolan, a former draughtsman in a firm doing secret Government work, believes firmly that he is the best inventor of the hydrogen bomb, and that the future of the world depends on his being released.

The second half of the book is quite different from the first. Skeptical and slightly amusing, and sometimes even sensational, the first half seems to have been written by another author. There are enough good things in it to make it worth reading, but it is disappointing.

Stamp of the Week



The seventh in the Conservation series of stamps to be issued by the U.S. Post Office Department commemorates Migratory Bird Day, observed on May 12 by the citizens of the U.S. (National Wildlife Federation Photograph, Courtesy Congress.)

The last portion of the design features a close-up view of a drop of water falling from a leaf, which symbolizes water-shed influences upon water supply. To the right is an animal silhouette, perhaps with a fawn and doe in the foreground. Between each of the silhouetted figures and the water-shed influences upon the water supply. To the right is an animal silhouette, perhaps with a fawn and doe in the foreground. Between each of the silhouetted figures and the water-shed influences upon the water supply. To the right is an animal silhouette, perhaps with a fawn and doe in the foreground. Between each of the silhouetted figures and the water-shed influences upon the water supply.

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Visitors' Gallery: Dr. Genia Sakin

Plastic Surgeon Who Helps the Distressed

By Lindsay Cohen

A bombshell with five thousand degrees" would be a fair summary of the press publicity given to the plastic surgeon, Dr. Genia Sakin, by newspapers of the many countries she has visited. The "bombshell" as she was described by one journal, is now passing through Israel — for some five months, one more visit abroad, away from her "New York headquarters" though a "special case" this time.

There are so many stories of Dr. Sakin's humanitarian acts on behalf of the disfigured, underprivileged people of the world, including atom bomb blasted Hiroshima, but perhaps the exploit which brought her most fame was not as a physician but as a self-confessed, self-appointed "goodwill ambassador" for the U.S. during the "Girard affair" in Japan some three years ago.

Dr. Sakin, a well-suffered daughter, Haida born in Jerusalem before World War I, sitting in her suite in the King David Hotel, never still and positively exuding temperament, recounted some of her experiences of backwash speed: "I am busy about dates — lucky people do not watch time; I have not even the buddy, but..."

German Graduate

She graduated in Germany around 1924, then left for the U.S., and set up practice. Then she went off in 1940 to enlist in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. "The only woman plastic surgeon in the Allied Forces," rose to the rank of major, and was Chief of Surgery and Chief of Plastic Surgery, 279th Station Hospital, Berlin, until in 1946 a law was enacted to discharge all women medical officers. In 1946, she went on furlough to China and performed a series of operations there.

"I was very much against the atom bomb, and when the second bomb fell, I was set on going to Hiroshima." But meanwhile, in 1949, she went to Greece at the invitation of the Greek Government. There, in about six months, she operated on some 800 war casualties, and was decorated by King Paul.

Before this, also in 1949, she came to Israel and treated War of Independence casualties at the Tel Litvinsky (now Tel Hashomer) military hospital, she stayed three months.

From Greece to Turkey and Italy, and after about 18 months away from home she went back to New York. About two years later she was off again, this time to Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Central American countries.

Abroad, she works for the underprivileged without fee. "Though I don't refuse poor patients in the U.S. too." Whenever her funds ran out, she returned to her practice in New York.

About three years ago, she finally went to Hiroshima. There were somewhat strained relations then between Japan and the U.S. over the fatal shooting of a Japanese woman by a U.S. soldier, Girard. The victim, a mother of six children, had been collecting discharged shell cases on a firing range. "Three months had passed, and seeing that nobody was doing anything, I ran back to Tokyo from Hiroshima with the idea of visiting the bereaved family, to demonstrate some human sympathy, and prevent ill-feeling to my country." The Japanese press hearing of her plan, and when she arrived at Tokyo Airport, the press, radio, and T.V. were all there. That same evening she was asked to appear on television. "Without me knowing it, the oldest girl — 16 years old — of the bereaved Sakai family was brought on just as I had finished. She fell on me sobbing..."

Goodwill Lady

Next morning the entire Japanese press spoke of the "American lady goodwill ambassador." Accompanied by ten cars of press and TV correspondents, she was taken the 70 miles to the village home of the Sakai family. "It was sad. Mr. Sakai was seated on the floor. I told him no money could replace his wife, and that the only thing I wanted was that he should not hate a whole nation. Mr. Sakai was moved. He had refused U.S. Government money, but I set up a fund for the education of his children which raised several thousand dollars." Mr. Sakai said: 'I don't hate anybody, not even Girard.'

"The children are now at school, and they continue to correspond with me as a member of the family."

Dr. Sakin, in 1956, was chosen "the most unselfish woman in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area" in a contest organized by Gimbel's department store. She was chosen from among 20,000 nominations — recommended by others — which poured in from 48 states. She was acclaimed winner by the committee of judges including Fannie Hurst, Grover Whalen, and Paula Stone.

From Japan to Hong Kong, and then to the Philippines, where stepping out at the airport in Manila she was recognized by the press. The next day, hundreds of people besieged her hotel. The Manila Medical University had invited her to demonstrate her methods, and though ill-at, she remained for 10 weeks and operated on many cases.

Among these was a 14-year-old girl, her whole face terribly disfigured as a result of a bomb explosion when she was seven years of age. "The tiny creature needed many operations, but she pained desperately, and I didn't have the heart to say no." Dr. Sakin performed three operations on her, and "instructions with the local hospital for another 12. But when Dr. Sakin came to say goodbye, the girl broke out screaming. "I didn't know what to do. I gave her my purse of $300 to come on later to the States."

The girl arrived in the U.S. with a diplomatic passport. "She looked like a monkey." Dr. Sakin displayed two photos of the girl before and after the operations, one gruesome, and the other, a pretty mishmo of a girl.) After the 12 operations, which cost Dr. Sakin some $4,000 in hospital fees, etc., "I had no heart to send her back: I loved this girl, she was so clever and a born lady." The girl is now living with Dr. Sakin in her Fifth Avenue apartment, and goes to high school. "Why do I do it, you ask? Because I love life, and want others to have a chance."

Dr. Sakin, who is unmarried, had then spent two years in the U.S., was exhausted from her arduous travels, was found by a doctor friend to be suffering from acute anaemia, and was then herself laid up in hospital.

Which brought her up to the present, her second visit to Israel for the opening of the International Cultural Youth Centre in Jerusalem. She is on the project's New York committee, and is a friend of the "wonderful Silverstones." She came here instead of going to the Soviet Union, where she plans to go next year, for the first time.

Must Say Country

"I will help people here who need me, but first I must say the country." She has a sister in Afikim, one of the small band which founded the kibbutz. She knows about eight languages, and can make herself understood in 12, but more than this "I speak the universal language of the poor."

Dr. Sakin will casually break out into a quite fluent Hebrew. She was taught the language by her late father, a Hebrew and Talmudic scholar. "I knew the Talmud, and the whole of Isaiah by heart, but now, I normally don't hear a word of Hebrew."

From here, she would like to go on to Africa. "I belong to the world," she declared, with a typical intensive expression on her face.

NEW LINE

Elanit's two and three piece classics.

Elanit in New Factory

By Diana Lerner

ZEBRA-striped frocks and lilac, avocado and tangerine costumes dramatically highlighted the dedication ceremony of the new Elanit factory in Yad Eliahu last week. The firm, which just 12 years ago was producing its fashionable knitwear in cramped quarters in Rehov Nahlat Binyamin in Tel Aviv, now begins operations in an ultra-modern factory building built with Government assistance on two-and-a-half dunams of land.

Elanit was the first of the knitwear firms to pass the $100,000 mark in export. Mr. Michael Tsour, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, told the guests assembled on the new premises for the dedication. The firm is not only well established on the local scene, he pointed out, but has also captured important markets abroad. He stated that IL5m. worth of export was the goal the knitwear industry had set for itself within the next four years.

The knitwear export story began during World War Two, when Palestine's knitwear industry became the only supplier of the Middle East. When Israel's independence was declared Dr. E. Gottesman, Elanit's manager, who had come to Israel from Vienna as a knitwear manufacturer 23 years before, joined forces with the Nesher knitting factory of the Adler family and founded the Elanit-Nesher Knitting Mills, with Mrs. Rachel Adler setting the fashion line. He visited old clients in Europe and started to deliver knitwear he was making in Israel to Switzerland, Benelux, Scandinavia and England.

Today, about 60 per cent of the firm's production is exported and new markets include the U.S., Canada, Latin America and Australia.

The new factory, containing the most up-to-date machinery, will include fully fashioned "weveknit" units by means of which the firm hopes to double its production and exports, Dr. Gottesman stated.

Women Love Air Travel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE air is getting to be a woman's world, Mr. S. Ralph Cohen of the International Air Transport Association recently stated at a dinner of the Zonata Club of Canada. The Zonata Clubs are made up of women holding executive and professional positions in airline companies. Amelia Earhart was a Zonata member, and the clubs maintain in her memory a series of scholarships for women doing postgraduate work in aeronautical engineering.

Describing the increasing importance of the woman passenger to the airlines, Mr. Cohen pointed out that most of the airlines are spending more and more of their attention on the women's market, and even the interiors of the new jet aircraft are being designed to appeal mostly to the woman traveller.

As wives and mothers, women have something to say about whether their menfolk may travel by air; as working women they constitute a good portion of the passengers who venture abroad. The single man may prefer to go off fishing on his vacation; but the woman on her own who has a sense of adventure makes up a solid proportion of the international tourists.

Giving as proof statistics of the U.S. Passport Office, Mr. Cohen stated that whereas ten years ago executives outnumbered secretaries in passport figures, today there are more than twice as many secretaries as executives, and more of them get passports than engineers, military personnel, retired people or even schoolteachers. More nurses than bankers get U.S. passports, too.

In recognition of the predominant role played by women in world travel, many of the airlines have incorporated special services for women. To cater to the personal needs of the woman passenger, the Lady Sabena Clubs, the first all-feminine international travel organization, was established in 1954. Now comprising thousands of members throughout the world, the Lady Sabena Club reached Israel when Miss Peggy Valkeneers, leader of the World Lady Sabena Club, signed up 60 Israel women as members at a tea and fashion show held recently at the Dan Hotel in which Sarina Herzoni exhibited haute couture with Rosen furs, Bebe Spitzer hats; Mandler shoes, Topaz jewellery accessories, Lea's hairdos and makeup by Vera Asriel.

Any woman who has made a trans-continental flight on the Belgian airline may join the Club free of charge. This entitles her to various privileges, from free travel advice and special lounges and hostesses to shopping reductions abroad. The service is not automatic, Miss Valkeneers pointed out, but on request. The Mlle Sabena hostesses are ready to help with everything from minding the dog or baby to providing confession priests en route, Miss Valkeneers promises.

PEN FRIENDS

MISS MADHARI RANI DAS, c/o Tarun Kumar Das, Qr. No. 20 (Delta, Colony), P.O. BARA-MUNDA, Via. New Capital, Dt. Puri (Orissa), India, wants some girl friends only between ages 18 and 22. Miss Rani Das is collecting photos of her new pals, stamps and view cards.

THE DEB-o-TEENS are a group of young Jewish American girls between the ages of 11 and 13, who are interested in learning more about the State of Israel and its people, through letters to young people of their own age. They can be addressed c/o Suburban Service Department, Jewish Community Centre of Essex County, 225 Chancellor Avenue, Newark, N.J., U.S.A.

LINDA FARROW, 22, of 27 Lyttelton Road, London, N.2, would like to correspond (in English) with girls and boys of the same age; she is a pupil at the Mosaryk Jewish Day School, Golder's Green.

Medical Rocketry

By Dr. Elisha Yaron

A long an endless number and satellites carrying only instruments, like scientific problems involved exists with-in the province of the physicist, only the engineer rather than that of the medical man. The climax of the present stage of experimentation will come when the first man is shot off into space, but many medical and physiological problems remain to be solved before this can be achieved successfully.

The first problem is that of pressure. At the speed of takeoff or the rapid diving down on return to earth the passenger in a rocket may be subjected to pressures 10 or 12 times greater than normal gravity. Such pressures will not only cause him to "black out" by depriving his brain of its blood supply, but they may be enough to crush in his chest and abdomen and stop his heart.

In order to measure human resistance and to find ways of increasing it, physicians in the Royal Air Force have devised a huge centrifuge in which pilots are spun faster and faster while their heartbeat, breathing and cerebral waves are continuously measured. The effect of pressure — the experimental machine goes up to about eight times gravity — can be readily dissipated if the subject lies down and still further if he is well cushioned on a plastic foam mattress that "melts" to measure. Such tests afford the design of rockets and space ships that are to carry passengers, for the cockpit must be well cushioned, a reclining, rather than a sitting, pilot who will be able to move very little during sharp flights.

Next comes the problem of heat. When the average jet fighter plane zooms along high up at twice the speed of sound, has an external temperature of 150° and at rocket speeds will become red hot on leaving and re-entering the atmosphere. Much can be achieving for passenger comfort by suitable insulation and a cooling system, but the latter will take up a good deal of weight in the aircraft and might even break down. Aviation physiologists have designed an air-ventilated suit consisting of a network of pipes. Worn next to the skin, it blows cool dry air under the clothes. Using this suit, pilots have been kept comfortable while the temperature around them was above boiling point.

Other researches into the problems of maintaining comfort and efficiency include studies into the effects of breathing various oxygen mixtures at different pressures, the effect of vibrations on muscle efficiency and the effects of weightlessness and complete isolation on mental coordination. Once past the lower atmosphere, a rocket or other aircraft meets with severe cold and the designers of the passenger compartment are having to think out ways of heating as well as of cooling.

I have listed only a few of the problems of medical research on which depend the design of passenger-carrying rockets. These and many more will have to be solved in the laboratory and then in the aircraft before the first human exploration of outer space.

Beauty Queens Here to Model French Show

Nicole Ferris, Miss France, one of the five Beauty Queens who will model Maggy Rouff's collection.

EUROPEAN Beauty Queens, Miss Europe, Miss France, Miss Holland and Miss Austria (who arrived in Israel last night), will model the Maggy Rouff's current collection at a series of fashion shows in Israel. This well known French designer has been exhibiting her creations on a world-wide tour. She comes to Israel under the auspices of the General Zionists Women's Organization and the weekly "Olam Ha'isha."

The opening show takes place at the Accadia Hotel on Sunday night at 9, instead of Saturday night as originally scheduled because of Memorial Day. Two more shows are scheduled for the Tel Aviv area. On the 26th the show moves to Haifa and it will be in Jerusalem on April 27. Some Israel fashions will also be modelled by the Beauty Queens.

Mera

Shoes sewn by the Black Method

Fashion Hints to Tourists in Israel

by Telva Models

Do you know that the dressmaking women of fashion the world over shops for fashion apparel here in Israel? Telva Models of Israel, the originators and designers of the Tourist Export Scheme, take much pleasure in advising you that, when doing your shopping in all Israel leading Fashion stores, you will be able to make your selection from our own Export Spring & Summer Collections currently being manufactured in the under fashion centres of Europe.

Our wide range comprises:

- ★ Hand-tailored suits and coats in Israel, British and French mostly wool-lens.
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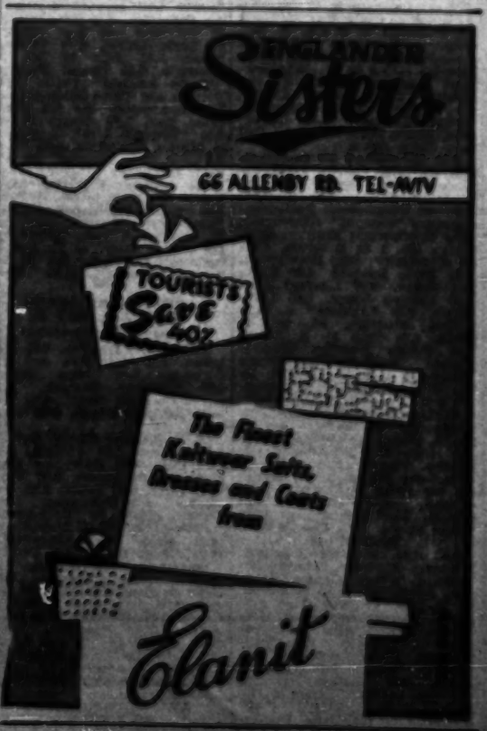

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What to Do With Bananas

By Molly Bar-David

THIS is the time of year when bananas are at their very best and in their greatest abundance. This fruit ought therefore to be the chief snack for all and not just the prize food for Baby. It is easy to digest, nourishing, and so very tasty: no wonder that it is the first solid food given to infants and is included in most invalid diets.

Bananas served as "fruit in season" makes a very fine dessert. But also if served sliced with a little sugar and liquid cream — or even milk — it is a delightful dish. All of us, of course, include bananas in fruit salads, but how about using this wonderful fruit in some of the following ways too?

Banana Waldorf Salad

This can be either a dessert or an hors d'oeuvre or taken with the main course — preferably a cold plate of meat, etc. — at a luncheon or supper.

1 medium apple, unpeeled, ½ cup diced celery stalk or ½ cup grated cabbage, 4 tbsps. broken peanuts or almonds, ½ cup mayonnaise or salad dressing, 2 ripe bananas, lettuce for garnish.

Wash, core and slice unpeeled apple. Combine with celery, nuts and salad dressing. Peel bananas and slice thickly. Fold bananas into apple mixture. Serve on crisp lettuce. Just before serving garnish with more sliced bananas, nuts and a bit of crisp parsley.

Tuna Banana Salad

1½ cups cooked and flaked tuna fish, ½ cup diced celery stalk, ½ cup grapefruit sections, 2 tbsps. chopped sweet pickles, salt to taste, pinch of mustard, 2 tbsps. mayonnaise plus 2 tbsps. sour cream, 2 bananas, greens for garnishing.

Combine tuna, celery, grapefruit, relish and salt. Blend mustard, mayonnaise and sour cream and add to salad ingredients, mixing lightly. Peel bananas, slice thickly. Fold carefully into mixture. Serve on crisp salad greens. Garnish with more bananas just before serving.

Banana Cream Pie

½ cup sugar, ¼ tsp. salt, ¼ cup corn flour, 2 cups milk, 2 eggs, beaten, 1 tbsp. butter, ½ tsp. vanilla, 2 bananas, 1 baked pie shell.

Mix sugar, salt and cornflour. Gradually add to milk. Stir over low heat till thick. Stir in a small amount of hot mixture into eggs. Then pour back into remaining hot mixture while beating. Continue cooking for two minutes. Remove from heat. Add margarine or butter and vanilla. Cool thoroughly because hot fillings change the flavour of bananas. Line pie shell with layer of cooled filling. Slice bananas over filling. Cover at once with remaining filling. Serve topped with more sliced bananas and — if you wish — a little whipped cream.

Banana Ambrosia

2 large oranges, 2 large bananas, 2 tbsps. sugar, ½ cup coconut.

Peel oranges and cut into thin slices. Peel bananas and slice thickly. Arrange alternate layers of orange and banana slices in large shallow plate using orange slices for bottom and top layers. Sprinkle sugar over each layer of oranges. Sprinkle top layer generously with coconut. Chill for an hour before serving.

Banana Chiffon Cake

2½ cups flour, sifted with 1 tbsp. baking powder, or 2¼ cups Oxen cake flour, 1 tsp. salt, 1½ cups sugar, ½ cup oil, 5 egg yolks, unbeaten, 1 cup mashed bananas, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, ½ tsp. cream of tartar, 7 egg whites, unbeaten.

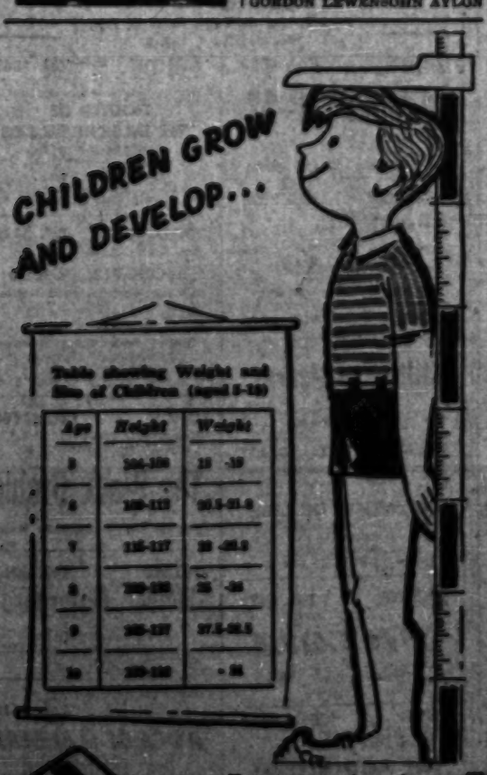
Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Blend together. Add separately oil, yolks, mashed bananas and lemon juice to dry ingredients, beating well together after each. Beat egg whites separately with cream of tartar until they stand in peaks. Gently fold banana mixture into egg whites, until well blended. Pour into ungreased pans and bake at 325F for about one hour. Turn pans upside down at once over a rack so the cake will stretch. Let hang until cold and then remove from pans. If you use a wonder-pot you can hang the cake over a bottle. If you use other pans you can clip clothes pins onto the pan and stand it up on three pegs like legs, until cake has stretched and is cool.

Baked Bananas

These are served like a vegetable and are excellent with cold cuts.

3 ozs. slightly beaten, ½ cup cream or milk, 1½ tsps. salt, 3 large bananas, ¼ cup bread or cracker crumbs, ¼ cup melted margarine.

Mix together egg, milk and salt. Peel bananas and cut into halves crosswise. Dip into eggs or milk. Drain well. Roll in crumbs until well coated. Place in greased baking pan. Sprinkle with melted margarine. Bake in a very hot oven (450F) for about eight minutes. Then place under broiler for two or three minutes for bake a total of 10 to 12 minutes, until bananas are brown).


CHILDREN GROW AND DEVELOP...
Table showing Weight and Size of Children (aged 5-10)
Age | Height | Weight
5 | 104-109 | 15 -19
6 | 109-113 | 16.5-21.0
7 | 115-117 | 19 -20.5
8 | 119-123 | 21 -24
9 | 123-127 | 22.5-26.5
10 | 129-133 | - 28

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Old and Young Frankness

IT is indeed rare that entertainment is presented to talk over the air with enjoyable frankness and without inhibitions. This may be due to the deliberate policy of the station or the patience of the editor. Often, however, it is the result of the inhibitory effect of the interruptions which frequently transmutes a roaring lion into a bleating lamb. A person can express the most extreme views in preparatory conversation with the interviewer or after the prescribed questions have been expended, but, during the actual interview he will, as often as not, come out with mild platitudes.

It is therefore a comparatively rare treat to hear people talking with no holds barred. This happened the other night in a wonderful and human feature in the series "One Generation Opposite Another," brilliantly edited by Avshalom Katz. In this series the views of two generations are contrasted and in last week's version we heard — briefly — the choice judgments of an 18-year-old man compared with the opinions of his son and daughter-in-law. Apart from the amusing contrast, the outstanding aspect was the frankness of the questions posed to the young couple and the frankness of their replies.

We heard about the couple's earnings and got a breakdown of their expenditure. They stated freely that they did not declare their extra earnings from private sources to the income tax authorities and knew of no one who did. The couple could not manage on the IL.80 a month which they earn, but for the grandfather IL.80 a month was enough. Wouldn't he consider entering a Home for the Aged? No — he retorted — the Home for the Aged is the doorway to the cemetery.

We heard the couple's views on the desirability of living in a villa in its own grounds (he in favour, she against because of the fear of theft or rape); on religion (neither religious and both feeling strongly about the effects of religious pressure in the country); on films (He: "I hate tragic films and only go when my wife pushes me"); and on political parties (neither belonged to any party and found no satisfaction in the existing parties). We learnt what books they read — and also grandfather ("nothing new to read — I know already all the variations of love"). We learnt about the radio listening habits (both eschewed anything serious) and also got a scathing reaction to the prospect of holidays-of-rest from the man (an ex-kibbutznik). We also heard the surprisingly negative reaction of the wife (a teacher by profession) to the possibility of her child marrying a Sephardi.

The programme was excellently constructed and proved stimulating throughout. The questions were provocative and the replies were neither rose-coloured nor tepid. The programme was attractive because it conveyed a feeling of reality.

* * *

ONE of the country's main products is scholarly conferences. These are inevitably covered by special reports over the air and the format of these features can generally be foreseen. But if the features on these meetings fall into a pattern, they can generally be counted on to provide the listening audience — or the section interested in that topic — with content of interest.

Last week, under the title "Beliefs and Opinions in the Psalms," we heard an account of the Israel Bible Study Society's conference. The session lasted four days and contained a great deal of interest to the many students of the Bible in the country.

The programme, edited by Yehezkel Kaufman and Aryeh Aved, was satisfactory as far as it went but it whetted the appetite for more. Only 75 minutes was allotted for the entire programme, the editors were unable to fill more than 10 minutes. They packed a great deal into a short space but they could have either used longer excerpts or reported further feasts. Of particular fascination was the Professor's opinion on the date of the Book of Psalms and some of the controversies engendered in the course of the conference (which could well be developed in studio discussions).

* * *

THE OF FIRST WEEK'S LECTURES: The Arabic literature on the Middle East (Prof. Moshe Perlmann, Berkeley, Calif., tomorrow, 3.30 p.m.); Introduction to Buddhism (Prof. Edward Conze, Oxford, Thursday, April 27, 7.30); Jonathan Swift (Prof. Louis Landa, Princeton, Wednesday, May 3, 7.30); Problems of the Middle East (Prof. Gabriel Almond, Chicago, Monday, May 8, 7.30); "Pilgrim's Progress" (Prof. Roger Sharrock, Manchester, Thursday, May 11, 7.30); Jewish Education in the Modern World (Dr. Simon Rawidowicz, Brandeis University, Wednesday, May 17, 7.30); Problems of the Military Age (Prof. Morris Janowitz, Chicago, Thursday, May 18, 7.30); Elements of Chinese Culture (Prof. Derk Bodde, Pennsylvania, Monday, May 22, 7.30); "Hamlet" (Prof. Harold Jenkins, Manchester, Tuesday, May 23, 7.30); Jewish Education in the Modern World (Dr. Rawidowicz, Wednesday, May 24, 7.30); "Tristram Shandy" (Prof. Arthur Cash, Pittsburgh, Thursday, May 25, 7.30); Problems of the Military Age (Prof. Janowitz, Friday, May 26, 7.30); 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